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The Chicago Tribune.

The Great Advertising Medium of Chicago.

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BOOHER IN CONVULSIONS.

SAID TO BE EXCITED BY A VEIN OF NATURAL GAS.

The Queer Character Going About Indiana Pretending to Locate Natural Gas by a Mysterious Sympathy Between His Nervous System and the Invisible Fluid—Opinion Divided as to the Value of His Claims—Doubting Thomases.

Grave doubts perplex the citizens of Indiana. Is John S. Booher a worker of miracles; or is John S. Booher a fraud? "Man or devil?" asks one local paper. "What is his secret?" asks a second, in flaming headlines. And everybody agrees that if John S. Booher can do what he pretends to do he has in his keeping the most potent talisman in the world.

What does John S. Booher pretend to do?

He pretends to locate natural gas. He pretends that he can walk through every house in this city and say whether there is gas beneath his feet, and, if so, how much. He pretends that gas has been struck in every well that he has already located. He pretends that if the municipalities will follow his counsel natural gas will speedily be flaming in every township of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

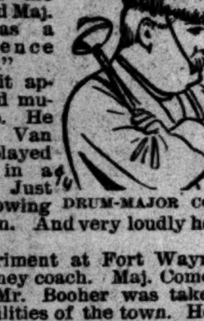
Preposterous, is it not?

Ask Mr. Muir, Mayor of Fort Wayne. Ask Mr. Royse, Mayor of Warsaw, Ind. Ask Dr. Burket, the leading physician of Warsaw; Mr. Millice, Recorder of the county; Mr. P. L. Runyan, of the State Bank; Mr. Shipman, of the same bank; and Mr. Funk, the dry-goods merchant. Ask Mr. Bash, the grain-dealer of Fort Wayne; Mr. Oles, the carriage-maker; Mr. Cressler, the Superintendent of gas machinery; and Mr. McCulloch, President of the Hamilton National Bank. All of them have witnessed Booher's operations; all of them say that they are very much impressed with him; all of them concede that if his method prove a hoax it is one of the most original hoaxes ever perpetrated.

"I cannot believe it to be a hoax," says Dr. Burket. "As a pension-doctor I have had a wide experience of humbugs, and I take this man to be as honest as the day."

Booher appeared in Fort Wayne about two weeks ago. He registered as coming from Van Wert, O. His real residence and profession are a matter of doubt. Some call him a stonemason; others an owner of stone quarries. He is a man of more than 50 years; he has a full beard and mustache of sandy hue; he is of average stature, and he commonly wears a sealskin cap and overcoat of brown astrakhan. His story is that till the end of last August he was severely troubled with asthma. Suddenly that ailment left him and he was conscious that when he walked in certain places he was seized with a giddiness in the head, and that this giddiness turned into a curious kind of convulsion, the cords of his neck being knotted and his pulse beating furiously. In all these places natural gas was discovered. Connecting the discovery with his symptoms, his friends made him stand on pipes of natural gas. His symptoms increased alarmingly. It was as though great shocks of electricity racked his body. Sometimes he fainted with pain. At other times he remained rooted to the ground.

The person who promulgated these stories was not Mr. Booher. In all his travels Mr. Booher is accompanied by one "Major" Comer, also of Van Wert. "In what regiment did you serve, Major?" asked one of the committee at Fort Wayne. "I led the band, sir," replied Maj. Comer. "I was a drum-major. Hence my military title."


DRUM-MAJOR COMER.

Maj. Comer, it appeared, combined music with tobacco. He sold cigars at Van Wert, and he played the kettledrum in a local orchestra. Just now he was blowing Mr. Booher's horn. And very loudly he blew it.

The first experiment at Fort Wayne was made in a hackney coach. Maj. Comer was left at home. Mr. Booher was taken out with three notabilities of the town. He bade one of his companions place a hand upon his neck. At a point in the road this companion felt the cords of Booher's neck swell. "Here is gas," said Booher. The coach drove on. The coachman was ordered to take a circuitous route. Booher was blindfolded. Another member of the committee placed a hand upon his neck. As the coach passed a landmark Booher cried, "Here is gas!" It was exactly the same spot where he had made the same ejaculation before.

"Really," said the committee, "this was the most astonishing thing you could conceive. No deception was possible. Three of us felt the man's neck swelling. And both times it swelled at exactly the same spot."

"Shall you bore for gas there?"

"We are now raising funds for the purpose."

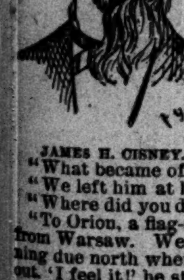
"Did you pay Booher anything?"

"We paid him $25 and his expenses."

The news of this adventure traveled to Warsaw, and a committee was formed by Mr. Runyan of the State Bank to invite Mr. Booher and Drum-Major Comer to renew the experiment. Drum-Major Comer replied that Mr. Booher would perform for $25 and his expenses. Mayor Muir of Fort Wayne intensified the curiosity of the committee by writing to Mr. Runyan that Mr. Booher's exhibition was marvelous and quite worth the trifling sum that he demanded.

A week ago Booher and Comer arrived at Warsaw. Nobody met them at the station. No signs of the $25 were forthcoming. So Booher and Comer continued their journey to Chicago. About half-way a telegram from Mr. Runyan intercepted them. The mistake was explained and they returned. A triumphant procession was formed at the station and the distinguished visitors were escorted to the Hotel Hays, where Drum-Major Comer made close inquiries about the financial standing of the committee. Being assured that the payment of $25 was safe the drum-major allowed the exhibition to proceed.

Here let Mr. James H. Cisney, a leading dry-goods merchant of Warsaw, take up his parable.


JAMES H. CISNEY.

"Booher and Dr. Burket," he says, "rode in a buggy by themselves. Mayor Royse, Mr. Wilbur Nash, Mr. Millice, Mr. Funk, Mr. Runyan, and I followed them in a sleigh. Booher stipulated that only one person should sit beside him. He feared that the combined will-power of a crowd might thwart his plans."

"What became of Drum-Major Comer?"

"We left him at home."

"Where did you drive?"

"To Orion, a flag-station about three miles from Warsaw. We were on the road running due north when suddenly Booher cried out. 'I feel it!' he shouted. 'The ticking in my spine has begun. We are on the gas-belt.' He jumped from the buggy. We drove up and alighted beside him. He seemed to be seized with a convulsion. His head jerked to and fro, then round and round, like a clown's head at the circus. His pulse ran up to 130 or 140. He told us that he could not stand still; he must run about or the strength of the current would kill him."

"Could the man have been playing a part?"

"Impossible. He had genuine convulsions. I don't know what caused them, but they were genuine."

"Did you locate the gas?"

"We marked a tree on the spot where the convulsions first began. Then we drove in various directions to confuse the man, and on our homeward journey, just as we crossed the road leading south, at a point where the designated gas-belt would cut it, Booher cried out, 'The ticking has begun again.' There is gas in the neighborhood.' He jumped down as before; went through his convulsions as before; and we marked a tree as before.

Crossing a stream nearer home Booher said that his spine was mildly affected and that gas in small quantities would there be found. He condemned the two wells that we had bored, one wholly, the other partially."

"Do you believe in his gas-finding powers?"

"I am the only skeptic of the party."

"How do you account for his convulsions?"

"I cannot account for them. But I think it's too late in the day for miracles."

"Do your other leading citizens believe in Booher?"

"Most of them do. Steps have been taken to lease the ground where he located the gas. Of course we have the fever of natural gas

as strongly as all our neighbors in Indiana, and such promises as those of Booher are enough to drive any community wild with excitement."

"What does Booher gain by locating the gas?"

"A cash payment of $25 and $500 more if the gas is found."

Mr. Chipman of the State Bank, who is an elderly gentleman of the highest respectability, was one of the party which accompanied Booher Tuesday afternoon.

"Do I believe in the man's ability? Yes, sir. Emphatically, I do. After he jumped out of the sleigh that afternoon—we were all together in a sleigh on this occasion—I noticed him standing on one foot. 'Why not stand on both?' I asked. 'I cannot,' he replied, 'the current is too strong for me.' 'See here, Mr. Chipman,' said Dr. Burket, 'put your hand on his neck.' I placed my hand as directed, and the veins were swollen in the most extraordinary fashion. It was wonderful, wonderful."

"And you could detect no deception?"

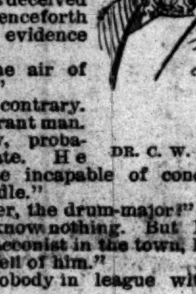
"None whatever. We held a meeting last night to expedite matters. We shall inquire into Booher's private history; and if we find no evidences of fraud we shall probably act on his suggestions. For my own part I would far rather invest money in boring at the spots which he designated than anywhere else in the township."

Dr. Burket, who has a strong face, swung his legs as he sat on the drug-store counter.

"I am one of the believers," he said. "Put me down as one of the believers. I have all my life had dealings with those who practice fraud on doctors. If Booher has deceived me I will henceforth believe no evidence whatsoever."

"Had he the air of an impostor?"

"Quite the contrary. He is an ignorant man. I should say, probably illiterate. He would be quite incapable of conceiving so clever a swindle."


DR. C. W. BURKET.

"And Comer, the drum-major?"

"Of him I know nothing. But Mr. Chapman, the tobacconist in the town, knows him and speaks well of him."

"Is there nobody in league with Booher and Comer?"

"There is a lawyer at Van Wert, I believe. The three have made a company, and the lawyer is to draw up the contracts."

"Could Booher's symptoms be simulated?"

"If they can medical science has no other case on record. Mind, it is not a fit; it is not epilepsy. The man can speak rationally while the convulsions last."

"Why should he sell so valuable a secret for so little?"

"He has his reputation yet to make."

"Has he ever succeeded?"

"He says that he has successfully located three wells in Ohio. I believe in him."

The Town of Warsaw was wrapped in sleep and the lights had died out of every window but the barber's shop, while Mr. Runyan still sat in his bank wrestling with financial problems.

"Booher," he said, "came to us recommended by the Mayor of Fort Wayne. That, surely, was recommendation enough. Further than that, he did all that he promised to do. He astounded us."

"Have you faith in him?"

"I should not like to be quoted as saying that he can locate gas anywhere and everywhere; but I have seen certain phenomena which seem almost incredible. And I am more than satisfied."

"You saw nothing to make you distrust the man?"

"Only one thing. He carried a pocket compass. What need had he of a pocket compass? If he located the gas by muscular contortions what need had he of knowing where he was? Apart from this he did nothing which smacked of fraud."

So far the journey of Booher and Comer had proceeded without misadventure. Immediately after the work of Tuesday afternoon they took train for Plymouth, Ind. Mr. Gilmore of the First National Bank was at the telephone conversing with Mr. Runyan.

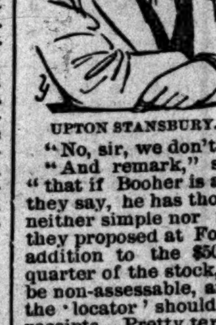
"Hello! Hello!" said Mr. Runyan. "Do you want a man to locate gas for you at Plymouth?"

At that instant Drum-Major Comer entered the bank.

"Our terms, sir," said he, "are $50 for the experiment and $500 in case of success."

Mr. Gilmore, who is President of the Natural Gas Company in Plymouth, promptly referred the drum-major to Mr. Upton Stansbury, who, besides being a noted hardware merchant, is very much interested in gas.

"I took no stock in him," said Mr. Stansbury, relating the incident. "He had altogether too much to say. 'We have the biggest thing in America,' he cried. 'If you don't use us now, you will be calling for us later. In every place where we are known stock companies have been instantly formed. Gas lies in vast quantities within one mile of Plymouth, and we will tell you where it lies for the paltry sum of $50.'"


UPTON STANSBURY.

"Did you pay him the $50?"

"No, sir, we don't do business that way."

"And remark," said Mr. M. W. Simons, "that if Booher is as simple and illiterate as they say, he has those behind him who are neither simple nor illiterate. The contract they proposed at Fort Wayne was that in addition to the $500 they should have a quarter of the stock, that the stock should be non-assessable, and that the dividends of the 'locator' should be paid out of the gross receipts. Pretty terms, these, for a simple man."

"Plymouth," added Mr. C. T. Mattingly, the real-estate agent, "has had its fill of rural swindles. We have been visited by the roof-painting gentry; we are familiar with the sellers of lightning-rods; our farmers have paid tribute to the dealers in Bohemian oats; we know all about the timber swindlers, and the patent-jack swindlers, and the sellers of promissory notes. Consequently, we are more than usually careful with strangers who propose wild schemes."

"The fact is," concluded Mr. Sigmund Meyer, who keeps the grocery store, "these men had nothing to lose and everything to gain. If the gas was not found they had $50. If the gas was found they had a quarter of the profits. It was 'heads, I win, and tails, you lose.'"

So the drum-major retired to the Parker House, where Booher awaited him in seclusion, even as the Fat Lady or Living Skeleton during hours of repose is secluded from the public gaze. Next morning they had disappeared.

Whither! Whither! Nobody knew.

ROTTEN AS THE FIDELITY.

UTTER COLLAPSE OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF CINCINNATI.

President William Means Put Under Arrest, but Released on Bail—The Stockholders Likely to Lose 40 Per Cent—The Concern's Money Loaned to Officers and Directors Quite as Recklesly as Was Ever Charged Against Harper—Wild-Cat Speculations and Their Result.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Metropolitan National Bank is a dead concern, and President Means has been arrested. The developments today show that the bank has been in a very bad condition for some time. It was expected that there would be a run on the other banks of the city, but it was unusually quiet in business circles, the failure of the Metropolitan having been looked for a week ago. At the bank this morning everything was very quiet. A curious crowd lined the street in front of the bank, among whom were many depositors who had failed to get their money. The most talk was about the sensational arrest of ex-Vice-President De Camp. The hours passed by, and those who had a faint idea that the bank might open its doors again were disappointed. Inside the bank the few clerks and officers were busy under the instructions of the Bank Examiner, getting everything in shape for the receiver, whose formal appointment was expected today but was not made. Several names are mentioned, but no word has been received from Controller Trenholm as to whom he will appoint.

A sensation was caused by the arrest of William Means, President of the bank. It was known last night that his arrest was contemplated. Mr. Means, understanding there was a warrant out for him, appeared at District-Attorney Burnet's office shortly after noon and voluntarily gave himself up. It is understood that he is charged with signing the statement of Dec. 10, 1887, sent to the Controller, purporting to be a true statement of the condition of the affairs of the bank. Means is also charged with the misappropriation of $234,288 of the funds of the bank by loans to himself between Jan. 1, 1887, and Feb. 5, 1888. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Dorger, and his bond is placed at $20,000. His bondsmen are Henry Hanna, May Fechheimer, P. E. Roach, and C. M. Holloway. He waived examination, and his bond makes him answerable to the grand jury.

William Means came from Lawrence County. He is about 45 years of age. His father is one of the richest men in Southern Ohio, and will come to his son's rescue. Mr. Means was elected Mayor of Cincinnati on a reform ticket in 1881, and was Mayor when elected to the Presidency of the Metropolitan Bank in February, 1882. His wife was a Miss Campbell, sister of Miss Campbell who won the famous breach of promise suit in New York against Arbuckle. Mr. Means' family consists of a wife and three daughters. He is supposed to be worth $1,000,000 at the present time, as he has large iron interests in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

John R. De Camp was around as usual today. He does not seem to be anxious or disturbed. He is the youngest son of Harvey De Camp, deceased, a once wealthy builder of this city. He was born Dec. 20, 1848, and received his education in the public schools. When 18 years old he became a clerk in R. Carrol's book store in West Fourth street, but soon after engaged in the buggy and harness business with his brothers, Asbury and W. F. De Camp, in Dayton, O. He was burned out, failed, and went to Urbana, where he married Miss Soules, the daughter of a wealthy citizen. He came to this city as clerk in Joseph Larkin & Co.'s bank. In 1881 the Metropolitan was organized by the members of the firm, Larkin having drawn out, and De Camp was made cashier. Four years ago he became Vice-President. When the Fidelity failed he was appointed receiver pro tem., but was not confirmed. He lives in good style in Ridgeway avenue, Avondale, with his wife and five children.

Vice-President Louis Krohn, who held the position just four hours to the tune of $6,000, upon being interviewed said: "When elected director I was in Florida, and did not return until a week ago Monday. I heard rumors in the street, made a personal examination, and found too much directors' paper. I insisted that better collateral be put up, which was done to the extent of about $300,000." He claims that his action saves depositors and stockholders to that extent. He owns 200 shares and expects to lose about $6,000 for fooling with a buzz saw. It cost Krohn about $1,500 an hour to be Vice-President of a bank.

The practice of loaning money to each other from the funds of the bank is believed will operate against the directors. There is talk of more arrests in a day or two.

Coney Island was one of the projects carried out by the officers of the bank. They took the money of the institution, borrowing it, of course, in their own name, and built up the popular summer resort. About $46,000 was spent in this way. Whether the money was "dumped" or not is a question, but the stock of the enterprise is looked upon with suspicion. Mr. Means and Mr. De Camp put up large blocks of this stock as security when Bank-Examiner Sanders demanded security for the money they had borrowed.

Examiner Sanders was at the closed bank all day engaged in contemplation of the affairs, and whether he found them bad or good no one can tell by looking at him. There were the usual floating rumors, one being to the effect that De Camp's personal liability to the bank will be $100,000. He was not visible during the day. There are wild rumors about other banks being in trouble, but the reports are emphatically denied on every side. It is believed that all other banks are perfectly sound, and while a few depositors drew out today there was no panic. It is now quite probable that the stockholders will lose about 40 per cent. Most of the losers among depositors are country banks, although there are numerous small depositors who live in the city.

Michael Ryan, one of the directors, attributes the failure to the weakening influence of the increase of the capital. He said that of the $500,000 increase offered only $200,000 was sold and the remainder was used as collateral for loans, thus becoming a debt of the bank. Moreover, as the stock was offered too freely for sale, the directors thought it best to keep up its market value by buying it, and here again in time was a source of embarrassment.

When E. L. Harper went down there was no sympathy for him. It is quite the reverse in the case of President Means. The feeling is strong in his behalf. His position politically and socially is in his favor. He has ever been a public-spirited citizen, and has devoted his energies freely and energetically to the public service. He has served as an Exposition Commissioner. In the opera festivals and music festivals he has always been prominent either as an official or a supporter. He has been President of the Duckworth Democratic Club, and more recently was President of the Ohio Democratic Club. He was one of the founders and has always been an ardent supporter of the Queen City Club, a high-grade social club. As Mayor of Cincinnati he showed wisdom, and by his contact with the masses in that capacity endeared himself to them. No man in Cincinnati is better known. As a politician he took strong grounds early for a pure ballot, and was prominent in the Committee of One Hundred when that body was doing its greatest work. All this counts in his favor and adds to the surprise that he should possibly be guilty of a grave offense.

Yesterday it was agreed between Miss Josie Holmes and the District Attorney, all the authorities concerned having consented, that Miss Josie Holmes, who is still in jail, should appear in the United States Court, plead guilty, and receive a sentence which the court would afterwards suspend, she in the meanwhile to be liberated from prison. When the time came today for this proceeding Miss Holmes, through her attorney, informed the District Attorney that for the present she had changed her mind, and that she would not enter a plea of guilty.

The significant thing in the conduct of the Government today was the giving to the grand jury a recess of one week in order to let the Government prepare some fresh cases that it had to lay before that body. Everybody understands that these cases are those of President Means, Cashier De Camp, and perhaps one or two other officers of the bank.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The statement that John R. De Camp, Vice-President of the broken Metropolitan National Bank of Cincinnati, speculated extensively in Findlay real estate, which contributed largely to the failure, is not based upon reliable information. Careful inquiry tonight developed the fact that De Camp's entire investments in this city will not exceed $5,000, and the property could be sold immediately for $8,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Controller of the Currency is now considering the question of appointing a receiver to wind up the affairs of the Metropolitan National Bank of Cincinnati. Several names have already been suggested to him in that connection, and an appointment will probably be made in a few days. Examiner Sanders is now in charge of the bank.

The failure of the Metropolitan Bank of Cincinnati appears to have no effect here whatever. Mr. Nickerson of the First National said that he knew of no bank here that would lose a dollar by the failure. He did not know the cause of the failure, nor whether the Metropolitan was mixed up in the wheat corner that swamped the Fidelity Bank. George Schneider, President of the National Bank of Illinois, said his institution had a small collection connection with the Metropolitan, and now held a balance due it on account of collections amounting to $2,800, which he presumed the receiver would soon call for.

WHAT E. L. HARPER SAYS.

He Knew the Bank's Condition and Asserts Others Are in the Same Fix.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—A reporter today interviewed E. L. Harper, ex-Vice-President of the Fidelity Bank, at the penitentiary, on the Metropolitan Bank failure in Cincinnati. He said:

"I always considered the Metropolitan crowd my friends, and for ten years was on Vice-President John De Camp's bond for $25,000. I considered it strange that none of them came to me even with bare consolation when I was arrested. I suppose they were afraid. It was the Fidelity's money that kept the Metropolitan from failing last summer. When De Camp was temporary receiver for the Fidelity all remittances received by De Camp for the Fidelity were deposited in the Metropolitan, and it was this money, some very large amounts, once or twice being $50,000 and over a day, which kept the Metropolitan afloat. When De Camp gave up the receivership and Armstrong demanded the Fidelity money on deposit in the Metropolitan that bank nearly failed. It could not give up this money promptly, but finally the Metropolitan folks got together and saved themselves. I told the boys here [pointing to two office associates] over a week ago, when Metropolitan stock was selling so low and knowing it to be hypothecated all over the country, that when the persons having these loans should demand payment the makers (directors) would be unable to pay without using Metropolitan bonds. I told them it would fail. Over a year ago De Camp's Findlay land-syndicate notes and the loans in large amounts of the various Metropolitan directors with their bank stock as collateral were passing through the Fidelity. I was probably the only man who knew about the bank stock being used as collateral on these loans."

"If the Metropolitan was so rotten for years what kept it going?"

"Because the general public didn't know what I did, and because, too, the Bank Examiner failed to do his duty. About a year ago Bank Examiner Powell was in Cincinnati, but he couldn't examine [this with a contemptuous snap of his finger]. There are several more banks in the same fix. I venture nine-tenths of the bankers of the country could be imprisoned today for these technical violations of the statutes, the same as I was. If it be true that the Metropolitan directors speculated in land with the bank funds, and they be tried, and the court apply the same rulings as he did in my case, every one of them will join me here in prison."

"Who is to blame for these frequent bank failures?" was asked.

"The Government is more to blame for National bank failures than the bank officers themselves. The rule is that National Bank Examiners shall go through the banks once a year, and unless something happens to call special attention to the institution's discredit the Examiner does not call oftener. This is the very time, however, when he should keep away and give the bank a chance. If let alone banks would usually pull through, but when the Examiner comes the jig is up. The remedy is for the Government to have Examiners enough to make the rounds every two or three months, and if everything is not satisfactory the wrongs could be righted before the entire bank is involved and a smashup ensues. If the Bank Examiner had done his duty by the Fidelity," concluded Harper tremulously, "I would never have been here. There were several hundred thousand dollars of Wilshire's checks held by the Fidelity, but the Examiner never objected. If he had the thing would have been righted and the failure averted."

Mrs. De Camp's mother and Mrs. Harper's mother, according to Harper's explanation, were both Hunters and lived in Urbana, but there was practically no connection between the families.

THEY FAVOR ARBITRATION.

The National Association of Builders in Session in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The National Association of Builders began their convention in College Hall this morning with 200 delegates and alternates present. They were welcomed to the city by Mayor Smith, and the response was made by J. Milton Blair of this city, President of the association. The statement of the Committee on the State of the Order was read by George C. Prussing of Chicago, who dwelt at some length upon the builders' strike in that city last summer. The committee advocated the system of arbitration in vogue in Chicago. A resolution against strikrs and lockouts was offered, and one favoring a National system of arbitration, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions. They will be brought up for discussion tomorrow. Applications for the next convention were received from Denver and Philadelphia. It will undoubtedly go to Philadelphia. The largest delegations present are from Chicago, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. An elaborate series of receptions for the delegates has been arranged by the local builders. An effort will be made to bring up the tariff question in a discussion of taxation on lumber, but the convention is not likely to consider the matter on account of the variety and difference of opinion.

A Capture of Counterfeiters.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Sheriff yesterday arrested four men charged with counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money. Their names are Daniel McDowell, Jesse R. Williams, William Burks, and John McClernon. Spurious money of different denominations was found on some of them, a portion of it only partly finished.

A Narrow Escape.

LANCASTER, Pa., Feb. 7.—A truck of one of the Pullman sleepers of the second section of the Western express on the Pennsylvania Railroad jumped the track just west of the Conestoga bridge early this morning. The train was going slowly at the time and the passenger escaped with only a severe shaking up. Trains were blocked for about two hours.

Four Men Fatally Injured.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—John and Andrew Hays of Homer and Engineer Henry Butler and W. Carpenter met with a fatal accident today at Broad Lands, this county, by the explosion of the buhr in a corn-mill. The machinery was being operated for the first time and the buhr became heated, causing the disaster.

Boot and Shoe Factory Failure.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—C. C. Farwell & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, with factory at Danvers, have made an assignment. The indebtedness is some $250,000, being largely to banks. It is understood that the assets are such as to promise a good dividend. Four hundred hands are thrown out of work.

RAILROAD MEN PROTEST.

THE PROPOSAL TO MAKE FARES TWO CENTS A MILE IN IOWA.

Officials of the Leading Roads Appear Before the Legislative Committee and Plead Their Case—Remonstrances from Other Quarters—The Defeat of the Measure Predicted—An Increase of the Powers of the Commissioners Probable.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—There has been a general influx of railroad men and their attorneys to this city today to present before the Railroad Committees of the Senate and House their reasons why a passenger rate of two cents a mile should not be made by the Legislature and also why that body should not adopt some regulations in regard to freight charges. Among the men representing the different roads who were present at the committee meetings were: C. G. Wicker and Judge Hubbard, representing the Chicago & Northwestern; E. T. Jeffrey, Illinois Central; A. V. H. Carpenter, J. W. Cary, and J. F. Tucker, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; E. P. Ripley and J. W. Blythe, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; W. M. Sage, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; C. J. Ives, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern; and George C. McMichaels, Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City.

Judge Hubbard addressed the House Committee on Railroads this morning. He spoke at considerable length upon the question of freight rates, and said that Iowa was peculiarly located in regard to this question. If Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, or Wisconsin should fix a maximum rate of freight charges it would afford every citizen in each of those States a market within its own borders, for each of them have cities which are competitive points with the markets of the world. Iowa alone must cross the State line for a market. He said only a small amount of Iowa freight traffic could be governed by laws passed by this Legislature, as the bulk of it went outside the State, and he urged that the law of competition would make the rates reasonable. He also cited figures to show the reduction in rates from Chicago to different points on the Chicago & Northwestern's line in Iowa, taking 1871 and 1888 as the years for comparisons. He claimed that under the 100-mile rate Iowa has the cheapest rate of any surrounding State except Illinois, and he said the rates in the latter State were made lower to equalize the lengths of the different lines from Chicago to the Mississippi River.

In regard to the proposed two-cent-a-mile passenger fare, he said that should Iowa enact such a law it would compel every railroad west of Chicago and east of Denver to make the same rate, and he predicted that in sixty days from the passage of such a law in Iowa a special session of the Illinois Legislature would provide a similar rate for roads in that State. He asserted that a two-cent rate was below a living rate, and he did not believe the Legislature could afford to adopt such unfriendly legislation.

At 4 p. m. the Senate adjourned and the Railroad Committee of that body met and were addressed by General-Solicitor Cary of the Milwaukee & St. Paul. He spoke of the growth of railroads in Iowa in the last thirty years, and said that between $300,000,000 and $400,000,000 of capital was invested in these enterprises, and he begged of the Legislature not to jeopardize the value of this property. He laid great stress upon the fact that if Iowa took such action as would strike off one-third of the passenger rate and hamper the roads in regard to freight rates its effects would reach far beyond the limits of this State. He said that he hoped the Legislature would leave the railroads as they stand today, to struggle with the embarrassments which now surround and seem almost to threaten to overwhelm them rather than add to their burdens.

J. F. Tucker followed and presented quite an array of figures to show that the returns from both passenger and freight traffic were not unreasonable in view of the accommodations furnished the people. He claimed that the sleeping-car service on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul brought them in debt each month, and the dining-car service as well. He did not believe a two-cent rate would result in an increase of passengers, and said that to place the roads in the same position that they are now, if a two-cent rate was made, would require double as many passengers. He asserted that with a reduction of rates of passengers and freight the roads would be compelled to cut down the number of employés and reduce the wages of those who remained in their service. During his remarks Mr. Tucker was asked a number of questions, among others what he considered the value of a railroad. He said that, no matter what a railroad cost, it was worth just what it will earn, a 6 per cent rate being reasonable. He also stated that the local travel in Iowa would not pay for the running of passenger-trains, and that the average through rate was two and one-quarter cents a mile and the average local rate two and four-tenths cents a mile.

In regard to freight rates he said Iowa was well treated and that in the transportation of lumber, live stock, corn, and coal Iowa had a lower rate than Illinois. He said there were too many railroads already and that competition was so fierce they have to resort to rate wars, which he characterized as "contests to insure more lasting peace."

After his remarks the committee adjourned until tomorrow at 9 a. m., when two hours will be given to hearing other arguments upon the question. One of the members said tonight that he would offer a resolution in the morning that the representatives of the railroad employés who are present be heard first. The Board of Legislation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and of Brakemen and Firemen are in joint convention and have appointed committees to wait upon the legislative committees and argue against the two-cent rate. They put their objection upon the ground that it will be certain to lower the wages of employés. A large number of remonstrances and protests against the two-cent rate were received and presented today. Some of them, like the resolutions of the Board of Trade of Waterloo, protest against any legislation whatever on the railroad question.

One Senator who took quite a prominent part in the campaign last fall said this evening: "I wonder what they mean by these protests. Why, when we were on the stump last fall we told them we would reduce railway charges, and now they are going back on us."

One of the officials of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, a line which doesn't seem to be in the fight so extensively, said today that the people could not complain of rates out of Chicago, but it was the rates out of local points that were wrong. The impression seems to be tonight that the committees will report on a bill providing for a supervision of freight rates by the Railroad Commissioners and a maximum passenger rate of 2½ cents a mile. A prominent member of the Senate committee said tonight that he favored the making of a rate by the Railroad Commission that should be received by the courts as prima facie evidence of a reasonable rate, and that they should, with it as a basis, adjudicate complaints of overcharges.

In the House a resolution approving of the Oleomargarine law and urging its continuance was passed. The conference committee's report on the Registration bill was adopted by a vote of 70 to 24 in the House. A bill was also passed making it an offense punishable by a fine of from $5 to $25 to sell or give to a minor under 16 years of age any cigars, cigarets, or tobacco in any form without a written order of parent or guardian.

At the meeting of the House Committee on Railroads this evening the representatives of the Brotherhood of Engineers, Conductors, Firemen, and Brakemen appeared and protested against the proposed legislation cutting down passenger rates and reducing freight rates. They held that such legislation would work to their disadvantage as employés. They were followed by Mr. Millard of the Central Iowa, Traffic-Manager Wicker, President Ives of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and Mr. Sage of the Rock Island.

Failure in Dry Goods.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Feb. 7.—The dry-goods firm of L. Best & Co. assigned today. Nominal assets, $17,000; liabilities, $9,000.

THE WITHERED MAY BLOSSOMS.

The Bad Man Adelman Has Deserted Them.

There was a young fellow, J. A.,
Who with the receipts skipped away;
And his company left,
Of his sweetness bereft,
On their uppers tramped sadly all day.

This is a little poem that was composed by a member of the "May Blossom" company as it was sadly wending its way from Milwaukee to Chicago. The J. A. refers to Joseph Adelman, who was proprietor and manager of the company. It started from New York Sept. 26, and kept the road on "one-night stands" until Feb. 5, when it was in Milwaukee. On that momentous evening Mr. Adelman conversed with various members of his company and seemed to be in excellent humor—and why not? He had $1,400 in his inside pocket, and had managed to "stand off" the members of the company for about seven or eight weeks' salary. It was all on account of his manners. He had the most pleasing manners imaginable. He could just stand up and smile the leading man's salary right out of his pocket. And as for his conversational powers! Well, he could talk the soubret into trusting him for a whole season. That was the trouble—he had all the money and they had all the promises.

But he was considerate; he left $10 for each member of the company, together with his autograph to a letter saying that he was wending his way westward and would never forget their fidelity. The members of the company were pleased to learn this, because they had a haunting fear that he might possibly overlook their fidelity at the same time that he did the cash due them. They are willing to certify that he overlooked none of the money in the box-office. It is believed that he has started for Australia, as he had often talked of going there.

Branch O'Brien was in advance of the show and had an interest in the profits. He still has the interest, but Mr. Adelman has the profits. Mr. O'Brien brought the company to Chicago, and has succeeded in getting all but two of them tickets to their several homes, mostly in New York. He carries his interest in his vest pocket, carefully done up in the corner of a postage stamp.

THE WORK OF NATURAL GAS.

A House Wrecked, One Person Killed and Others Burned and Injured.

ANDERSON, Ind., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—A third natural gas explosion within less than a week occurred here at 7 o'clock this morning, when the large brick residence of Thomas M. Norton was blown to pieces, instantly killing Fenton Rogers and badly injuring Miss Bessie Norton, who was blown from a second-story window. Mrs. Norton was badly burned and Mr. Norton singed. The explosion was caused by Mrs. Norton entering Rogers' room with a torch to light the gas in the stove. The explosion followed. Rogers was a bookkeeper in Cincinnati. The force of the explosion shook the entire city. The City Council met tonight and appointed a Natural Gas Inspector.

WOULD NOT COURT DEATH.

The New York Assembly Afraid to Go Into Its Chamber.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The Assembly was in session less than ten minutes this morning. Then it bade farewell to the beautiful but doomed Chamber. Scarcely had Speaker Cole rapped for order when Mr. Ainsworth announced that the joint Senate and Assembly Conference Committee had decided that it would be simply courting death for the Lower House members to remain longer in the Chamber. Mr. Ainsworth moved that an adjournment be taken. His suggestion was almost unanimously carried.

MILLSTONES FLY IN PIECES.

Three Men Killed and Three Wounded by a Singular Accident Near Tuscola, Ill.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The burs in the grist-mill in Broadlands exploded at 5 o'clock this evening, killing three men and badly wounding three more. The building was blown to atoms and parts of the large stones were thrown half a mile.

Gen. Lew Wallace.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Gen. Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur," has purchased a residence in this city and will remove from Crawfordsville in the spring. If he will permit the use of his name Gen. Wallace will be a formidable candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

Disastrous to Insurance Companies.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 7.—The insurance companies lost $1,500,000 by fires in this city last year, which is two or three times as much as they received from premiums. One company is already closing up business in this province, and it is not unlikely that one or two more will follow their example.

Tragedy in Pittsburg Caused by Jealousy.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—A laborer named O'Neil quarreled with his wife this morning, shot and killed her instantly, and then shot himself through the head. The wound is fatal. The cause of the tragedy was jealousy. The couple leave six children, the eldest, a boy, being 18.

Taking Testimony Under Difficulties.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 7.—The court which is trying Peter Barrett for the murder of Car-Driver Tollafson this morning adjourned to the home of Henry Barrett to hear the testimony of his wife, who is confined to her bed, having recently given birth to a child.

Twenty Cases of Scarlet-Fever in Philo, Ill.

PHILO, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Twenty cases of scarlet-fever have broken out in this town, and one death has occurred. The authorities have closed the public schools. The cases are mostly not of a dangerous type.

The White-Cap Outrages.

VINCENNES, Ind., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Dr. Courtney was arrested in this county today on the charge of having been implicated in the White-Cap outrages in Crawford County, Indiana, not long since.

Confessed to Embezzlement.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 7.—Henry E. Rees, cashier and bookkeeper at the Continental Hotel, was arrested at his desk this afternoon, charged with embezzling $3,000 and upwards. He confessed.

An Alleged Murderer Brought to Illinois.

MARSHALL, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Charles Parkhurst, the alleged murderer of Station Agent George Powers, was brought to Marshall from Sullivan, Ind., this evening.

An Anti-Monopoly Convention Called.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The Anti-Monopoly League, of which W. A. Carsey is at the head, have issued a call for a National Convention to be held in this city Aug. 1 next.

Wisconsin Central Railroad Appointment.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 7.—Louis Eickstein was today appointed assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Wisconsin Central and associated lines.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Enochson & Larson of Milner, Dak., have failed.

The grand jury at Waverly, Ia., commenced the examination of witnesses yesterday in the Kingsley tragedy.

Mrs. Fred Miller, Rice Lake, Minn., has given birth to a perfectly formed and healthy child weighing one and one-half pounds.

The first shipment of dressed beef from Sioux City, Ia., was made yesterday. The Silberhorn Packing Company sent a car-load to Birmingham, Ala.

John Clark, wife, and five children have died near Leavenworth, Kas., from drinking water from a well near which hogs dying of cholera were buried.

A little excitement was stirred up among railroad people at St. Paul yesterday by a rumor that the Burlington had begun cutting rates to Chicago 50 cents a ticket.

The Wisconsin Farmers' Annual State Convention, under the auspices of the State Agricultural Society, convened at Madison last evening for a three days' session.

Receipts of wheat at Northwestern country elevators are falling off, and with railroads again partially blocked by snow the Minneapolis mills will fall short of daily requirements.

A DIVIDED ALLEGIANCE.

CHOOSING BETWEEN THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION AND THE GAS TRUST.

Holders of Gas Securities Who Are Members of the Association Are Sore Over the Quo Warranto Proceedings, Especially as They Have Just Been Called On for Their Yearly Subscriptions—President Peabody's Explanation of the Situation.

The Citizens' Association has practically committed itself, even if it did not organize it, to a movement to attack the Gas Trust by the institution of quo warranto proceedings. The Citizens' Association has also just sent out a circular letter to a large number of wealthy Chicagoans asking the renewal of their usual annual subscriptions to its funds. Now it happens that a large number of the largest contributors are also heavy holders of gas securities. These members have received their circular letter just the same, and the state of their feelings can be imagined. The case of the carpenter condemned to die for murder who was asked to build his own scaffold isn't a circumstance in comparison. The carpenter replied that he'd "be hanged if he did"—the remark of the gas-security holder on the situation is said to be less of a "chestnut" and considerably more emphatic.

"Isn't it crowding the mourners a trifle," said a holder of gas securities yesterday, "for the Citizens' Association to organize a war on the Gas Trust and then ask me to contribute to the funds of the association? It strikes me as a queer way of doing business to ask me for the sinews of war with which to carry on an attack on my property."

C. R. Cummings was asked if the situation struck him as amusing. The expression on the Gas Trust magnate's face was sufficient answer. He evidently regarded it as being far from a laughing matter, and he was more phlegmatic and non-committal than usual. After admitting that he had received a circular letter calling for a renewal of his usual yearly subscription to the funds of the Citizens' Association, he added:

"I don't believe the Citizens' Association is going to do anything towards 'investigating' the Gas Trust. I've heard nothing about it outside of the newspapers. What if it does, anyway? We've nothing to conceal."

"Of course not," admitted the reporter, "but some people think it looks like calling on you for funds to be expended in part at any rate in an endeavor to do what may depreciate the value of your own property—something like asking you to cut your own nose off—doesn't it?"

"That's the way it would look in my case at any rate, and I suppose there are a hundred men in the same position."

"Will you and they be particularly anxious to hand over your contributions to the funds of the association until you know something more definite?"

"Probably not."

President Eames of the Commercial National Bank couldn't be persuaded to talk directly on the point at issue. He said, however, that it didn't make any difference to him who controlled the gas so long as he got honest measure, and that if the Citizens' Association would clean the streets he would be much obliged to them—from which casual observations it can be pretty correctly surmised that the Citizens' Association will not receive any very extensive subscription from him for the purpose of making it warm for the Gas Trust.

Marshall Field was disinclined to talk directly to the point, although he laughed at the amusing features of the situation.

"It seems to me," he said, "that if the Citizens' Association is going to take up such movements it should not discriminate; it should take hold of all the so-called monopolies alike."

The situation as viewed by the members who are also gas-security holders was explained to President Peabody of the Citizens' Association, who said in reply:

"No subscription has been asked from anybody for the purpose of attacking the Gas Trust. The only thing that has been done is the sending of a request to the members to renew their yearly membership, which costs them exactly $10. The Executive Committee has as yet taken no action in regard to the question of funds. When it does we can tell better what the program is. In any event the necessary funds to institute and carry on quo warranto proceedings will not come from funds arising from membership dues. Neither is it likely that if it is decided to raise funds by subscription we will appeal to the men interested in gas securities; so I don't see that they have any ground for complaint whatever. They certainly are nothing out of pocket yet, for all that has been done was the mailing of documents to the Attorney-General, and I paid the postage on them myself. Unless in the case of the First Regiment—and I was not personally connected with that movement—the Citizens' Association as a body has never collected funds for any specific purpose. The funds for the prosecution of Mackin, the boodlers, and others were collected by committees of private citizens having no connection whatever with the association except the fact that they may have been members. Of course, if a man does not choose to renew his membership he needn't; that's for him to decide; but there is nothing in the point that holders of gas securities are being asked to contribute money to maintain an attack against their own property."

"The Citizens' Association," said a member, "wasn't organized to give its members the soft snap of protecting their own little schemes and attacking those of everybody else. It was organized to enforce the laws and protect the public interests, no matter where the lightning happened to strike. If we should send a collector around to the gas men who happened to be members and ask them to contribute money to aid in attacking their property that would be cold cheek indeed; but nothing of the kind has been done and won't be. If they don't see fit to renew their membership that's their lookout, not ours. I presume some of them won't—and that's the end of it."

An Arctic Expedition Survivor Married.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Lieut. David L. Brainard, Second Cavalry, U. S. A., a survivor of the Greely Arctic expedition, was married tonight at Fort Walla-Walla to Miss Anna, daughter of the Hon. H. M. Chase, one of the old pioneers of Washington Territory.

Fourteen Bodies Washed Ashore.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Feb. 7.—Fourteen bodies from the wreck of the Abercorn have been washed ashore, among them Pilot Charles Johnson of Astoria and Capt. Irving.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Mr. Powderly's physician has forbidden him to leave Scranton, Pa.

John H. Lee is said to have resigned the leadership of the Reading strike.

All was quiet at Shenandoah, Pa., yesterday, none of the Reading strikers making any demonstration.

At the New York pool tournament last night Powers of Chicago defeated Manning of New York—150 to 146.

Gov. West of Utah sent in his first veto yesterday of the bill providing for courts to grant bail to convicts wishing to appeal.

The Board of Regents of the University of California yesterday elected Horace Davis of San Francisco President of the university.

Oil and gas have been struck at St. Louis while boring an artesian well at Grone's brewery, Clark avenue and Twenty-second street.

In the New York six-day walk, Albert first scored 200 miles, and was ten miles in the lead when Panchert completed that distance, with Guerrero third.

Richard K. Fox has been arrested in New York charged with violating the penal code by encouraging prize fighting. He will have an examination next week.

The $200,000 music-hall at Buffalo, N. Y., erected in place of the one burned three years ago, was dedicated last night with appropriate exercises and a banquet.

At the Inter-State Convention of Miners and Mine-Owners at Pittsburg yesterday it was decided not to admit delegates from the Knights of Labor, although they would be received as miners.

Barnes, Hengerer & Co. of Buffalo, N. Y., the largest dry-goods house between New York and Chicago, which was burned out last week, will get $728,750 insurance. Their loss was over $800,000.

WHERE CULLOM STANDS.

JOHN R. TANNER REPORTS UPON HIS WASHINGTON TRIP.

He Declares the Senator Will Not Interfere in the Governorship Fight—His Remarks About the Presidency Not So Flat-Footed—Coy and Bernhamer in Jail—Political Skirmishing in the Rhode Island Legislature—Other Gossip.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—State-Treasurer John R. Tanner and E. F. Leonard arrived here this evening from Washington. Tanner insists that his visit had no political significance whatever. When asked respecting Senator Cullom's attitude toward the candidates for Governor in this State he said: "The Senator will keep entirely out of the contest. The candidates are all his friends, some of them warm personal friends. They have heretofore supported him, and he will not interfere in any way. His relations are also friendly with Gov. Oglesby, and if the Senator be a delegate to the National Convention he will vote and work for Oglesby for Vice-President if Oglesby be a candidate."

Referring to the reports that Cullom wants the Illinois delegation for himself for President Tanner said: "Cullom has no disposition whatever to contest for the Illinois delegation. He thinks the delegates should go to the convention prepared to vote as a unit for whoever can be elected. This is his attitude. Personally I think that if Blaine and Sherman are set aside Cullom's chances would be just as good as those of any man that has been named. He is talked about in this connection among his associates in both Houses, but he laughs at the idea of his being nominated, and says that all he wants is to be returned to the Senate by the next Legislature. Cullom is on his first term, and today he is a leading man in the Senate. I want to repeat that all this talk about his interfering or attempting to control his friends in the interests of any Gubernatorial candidate is pure bosh."

Tanner said that the impressions gained during his absence convinced him that on a fair election and honest count the Democratic party stands very little more chance of carrying the next National election than they do of carrying Illinois, Kansas, or Pennsylvania.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The canvass of Col. C. E. Carr for the nomination for Governor on the Republican ticket is being pushed. The County Central Committee is unanimous in his support, having done work for him in the county and out, and reports an enthusiastic sentiment in his favor. Of the five members of this committee three formerly belonged to the anti-Carr faction of the party. They claim that the old feeling of enmity has healed up and that the party is again harmonious in this district. Active steps toward well-planned organization are being taken. The County Central Committee has just sent copies of a circular strongly indorsing Col. Carr's candidacy to Republicans throughout the State.

NO COLOR LINE IN LOUISIANA.

Significant Remarks in Gov. Warmoth's Letter Accepting the Nomination.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Henry C. Warmoth handed to the press this evening his letter accepting the nomination of Governor at the head of the Republican ticket. The letter is quite long, but it is full of ringing paragraphs and ad captandum suggestions united with an audacity of expression that will challenge the attention of foe and friend. After viewing his disinclination to reënter public life he proceeds to say that if elected he will go into office free and untrameled by personal pledges or promises; will have no friends to reward nor enemies to punish. Where capable, honest, and efficient men are in office they will not be removed, but will be retained or recommissioned. "My object," he says, "is to assure the white people of the State that they have nothing to fear that by any act of mine ignorant or disreputable men will ever be put in places of public trust or bring a blush of shame to the face of any citizen in this State."

Again, he says: "The leading colored men have determined to pursue a wise and liberal course in their parishes with reference to those who are to conduct their local affairs. I am assured that every effort will be made by the colored people to harmonize with and secure the lasting good will of their white fellow-citizens. In localities where they have votes they will be tendered to those of their white neighbors who shall manifest a willingness to treat them fairly and assure them simple protection of their rights as citizens. Recognizing the superiority of their white neighbors in intelligence and experience, they are now willing to trust them with the control of public affairs, asking only in return their right to vote freely and have their votes honestly counted. This presages the end of all discontent among a class of people so essential to the prosperity of all our industries. Efforts to take from us these people and colonize them in South America, or Kansas, or other States, will totally fail, for so contented and happy will be made the existence of these simple-minded, honest, and industrious people that no influence from abroad can take them from us. I am assured that the color line will not be drawn in this contest by the colored people."

SPARRING IN RHODE ISLAND.

The Parties in the Legislature Striving for Political Advantage.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Rhode Island House is Democratic. The Senate is Republican. The House is continually originating partisan legislation and the Senate as regularly kills it. The House has invited the Senate to meet in joint committee to elect a Judge-Advocate-General to succeed Gen. Gower, whose time has expired, and to elect a Chief of State Police. As the Democratic candidate for Judge-Advocate is John Brenan, a man especially obnoxious to the Republicans, the Senate today declined to join with the House. The Senators argue that as the office is chiefly honorary and is worthily filled now, and as a Democratic Chief of State Police is already in office by the Governor's appointment, there is no necessity of a joint convention. The House vigorously debated and passed an act ordering the voting-places in the Cities of Providence, Newport, and Pawtucket, and the large town of Woonsocket to be kept open until 8 o'clock at night. This is opposed by Republicans, and will be killed by the Senate on the ground that it gives a great opportunity and incentive for bribery in those large places. The vote in the rest of the State would be approximately known soon after sundown, and the losing side could easily buy the thousands of purchasable voters who always wait until the last hour for that very purpose.

GENERAL POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Lively Campaign in the Eleventh Michigan District.

MENOMINEE, Mich., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Bartley Breen hopes to carry Menominee County, but that is not conceded by the Republicans. If he do not carry his county his chances will, it is thought, be slim. It is reported that Tim Nester has said that he will carry Marquette County for him, but it is thought that Nester cannot control more than one vote with any certainty. Breen's friends have great hopes for him on the ground of his record on the land-grant question, but then Seymour's record is equally as good, as may be seen by reference to his votes while in the Legislature during the sessions of 1881 and 1887. Breen's followers are making a still hunt on the money reported to be furnished through the influence of the new Postmaster-General. Those who ought to know have no doubt that the district will go Republican.

Mr. Flower Says He Did Not Write It.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—A dispatch was published here this morning, purporting to have come from Chicago and saying that Roswell P. Flower had written a confidential letter to a Chicago Democrat saying that Gov. Hill will positively be a candidate before the Democratic National Convention for the Presidency. Mr. Flower said today: "Some of the dispatches which have appeared about me have one or two grains of truth in them, but this one has not even that virtue. The whole dispatch is a glaring falsehood. I never wrote such a letter as that stated, or anything like it; no person in Chicago ever received one of that kind from me; and, furthermore, I do not believe the dispatch was ever written in or sent from Chicago. There is nothing that I could say at the present time about the convention that would be of the slightest interest to the public."

Two More Michigan Counties Voted for Local Option.

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The vote on the question of local option in Genesee County was very light, less than one-half the popular vote being polled. Thirteen voting precincts, including the four precincts in this city, give a majority of 959 in favor of local option. There are nine townships to hear from which will swell the majority against the open saloons to 2,000. The city gave a small majority against local option. This is the eighteenth county to vote on the question.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Returns from Kalkaska County, which voted today on the prohibition question, are extremely slow in coming in and no figures are obtainable. The county has undoubtedly gone for prohibition by a large majority. This is the seventeenth county to vote for local option.

To Prepare for the Chicago Convention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—There will be a meeting in Chicago Thursday evening of this week of the sub-committee of the Republican National Committee to perfect arrangements for the National Convention. Ex-Senator G. A. Hobart of New Jersey will leave for Chicago on the limited train tomorrow. He will be accompanied by Carson Lake, the Assistant Secretary of the committee, who will by proxy represent the Secretary, Sam Fessenden of Connecticut. B. F. Jones, Chairman of the National Committee, will not be present, business detaining him at home. The Chairman of the sub-committee, J. S. Clarkson of Des Moines, will preside at the meeting.

Another Candidate for Supreme Judge.

TOLONO, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The friends of Judge C. B. Smith, well known in Chicago, are persistently urging him to enter the race for Judge of the Illinois Supreme Court, to succeed Justice John M. Scott of Bloomington, who declines a reëlection next June. Judge Smith has had fifteen years' experience on the bench of the Circuit Court, and is one of the best campaigners in this part of the State. His backers feel certain he could secure the position, but he so far positively declines to be a candidate.

Mr. Phelps Declines to Be Interviewed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—A dispatch sent to the New York *Herald* says: Congressman W. W. Phelps being asked by a reporter this evening whether it was true as stated that he had a letter from Mr. Blaine authorizing the withdrawal of his name whenever such a course might seem to be most prudent, and that he had said that Mr. Blaine would not be the Republican candidate, said that he must decline to be interviewed

Lockport Will Keep Her Charter.

LOCKPORT, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—An election was held here today to decide if the town should relinquish the present charter and incorporate under the general State law. It was decided not to by 91 majority. The liquor question was not involved, but some of the saloon men now say they will not pay license under the present charter.

Webb Probably Elected Judge.

VANDALIA, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The special election for County Judge today passed off quietly. About a three-fourths vote was polled. At 10 o'clock tonight eight precincts have been heard from, indicating that Webb (Dem.) is elected over Brown (Rep.) by from 85 to 100 majority.

Duluth Re-elects Her Mayor.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—At the city election here today 3,945 votes were polled. John B. Sutphen was reëlected Mayor by 655 majority.

TRUST FUNDS APPROPRIATED.

John C. Crowley of Boston a Defaulter to the Extent of $75,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The announcement that John C. Crowley was a defaulter to the amount of $75,000 caused the greatest excitement this morning. Mr. Crowley has been a prominent worker in the School Board, President of the Catholic Union, and at one time President of the Union Institution for Savings. He enjoyed a law practice of $10,000, but was always very careless in his business methods. At the death of Mr. Crowley's father that person's estate, which was supposed to be large, was really insolvent. Actuated by pride, the son took up the father's burden and has for years been staggering under it. It has proved too great for his powers and little by little his personal estate, his private income, and the funds intrusted by others to his care have been swallowed up. The affairs of Mr. Crowley are badly entangled, no adequate books of accounts having been kept, and it is difficult at present to ascertain the exact condition of his finances. Much of his practice was among the Irish Catholic element of the population, and so great was the confidence in him that it was no uncommon thing for clients to leave money in his hands on deposit as an investment. Mr. Maxwell, his law partner, thinks the trust debts will not exceed $25,000, and the ordinary debts $20,000, but new instances of crookedness are coming to light. A Lawrence woman this morning told of a trust of $60,000 which she was interested in and of which Crowley had the management. Her story was:

"Seventeen years ago John Boyle, a young man, was the owner of property in Lawrence and some $60,000 worth in Boston. It was left him as a legacy, but a few weeks before coming of age he died. Mr. Crowley had in some way become interested in the case as counsel, and by him Mary Ryan, a sister of mine, was declared the sole heir. Everything was kept hidden from us by Crowley, but along in 1880 Mary Ryan told us that at Crowley's request she had made a will. She could neither read nor write, and Crowley wrote out and signed the paper. Mrs. Ryan told me that this will left all the Boston property to Thomas Cahill, now in Holy Cross College, while the Lawrence property was divided between the brothers and sisters, in addition to $10,000 which was in a bank in Boston. The property here we secured after a long struggle, but the money we have never heard from. After Mrs. Ryan's death Crowley began to manage the Boston property, and has since done so. The revenues must have been large, and what he has done with them I don't know; no more than I do what he did with the $10,000 in the bank."

Wisconsin Charities and Corrections.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The State Conference of Charities and Corrections resumed its session today. Dr. Metzler, visiting physician of the Columbia County Insane Asylum; W. W. Reed, member of the State Board of Charities; Mrs. J. B. Doe, delegate from the Janesville Associated Charities on Woman's Work; Dr. C. K. Jayne, physician to the Dane County Poorhouse; and W. B. West, Superintendent of the Dane County Poor, read papers. An address by H. H. Hart, Secretary of the Minnesota State Board of Charities, closed the session tonight.

The Hatfield-McCoy Vendetta.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 7.—Gov. Wilson today commissioned ex-Congressman Eustace Gibson to represent the State of West Virginia in the habeas-corpus proceedings to be begun in the State of Kentucky for the return of the nine prisoners in the Pike County (Kentucky) Jail who stand charged with having been implicated in the recent Hatfield-McCoy vendetta. The case will be brought in the United States District Court now in session at Louisville, Ky. Mr. Gibson left for Louisville this morning.

Identifying a Convicted Murderer.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—"Blinkey" Morgan, now in the Columbus, O., jail under sentence of death, has been identified as Johnson Carrothers, who served in a West Virginia regiment in the Union army and was well connected. His family still live at Mount Pleasant and are in prosperous circumstances. He took early to riotous living and was looked upon as a thief in the army. His identity is regarded as certain. Since the war Carrothers has been regarded as dead.

For the First Time in America.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—Very-Rev. Father Francis Haas, O. M. C., Provincial of his order, who has resided at the Capuchin Monastery in this city since 1885, has been raised to the dignity of a Definiter, or one of the council of six that assists the Superior-General to govern the order. It will be necessary for Father Haas to reside in Rome. He is the first member of the order in America so honored.

ONE TRUST IN DANGER.

ALL NOT GOING WELL WITH THE SUGAR MONOPOLISTS.

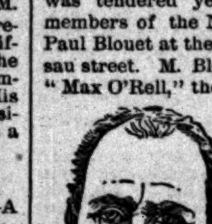
The Havemeyers Accused of Playing a Sharp Game—Max O'Rell to Write a Book on America—Shocking Scene After a Funeral—May Wilson, the Child Firebug—General News from New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Information has leaked out showing that all the inner workings of the Sugar Trust are not going on smoothly. A number of the firms who make up the trust have not been entirely satisfied with the manner in which the Havemeyers have been conducting the trust and its interests. The Havemeyers, of all the refiners in the trust, will derive the most benefit from its success. They are not giving that satisfaction to their companions in the trust that was expected. A new idea has been advanced by the dissatisfied members of the combine to the effect that the Havemeyers have put up a big job which will eventually result in their retirement from business; that their one aim is now through or by means of the trust to get the money they have invested in buildings and machinery back, then get out of the business with a handsome profit. Others say that if the present idea of raising the price of sugar continue, and the members of the trust get control of the importing interests of the business, it will, unless the managers be very careful, have the effect of inducing business-men with capital to import sugar. This would be very expensive, and it is not thought that the men who have the management of the trust will dare to advance the price of sugar to that extent that importing will be profitable.

RECEPTION TO MAX O'RELL.

The Frenchman Who Is Going to Write a Book on America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—An informal reception was tendered yesterday afternoon by the members of the New York Press Club to M. Paul Blouet at the rooms of the club in Nassau street. M. Blouet is better known as "Max O'Rell," the author of "John Bull and His Island." He was brought to the club by Col. John A. Cockerill about 3 o'clock, when a light repast awaited him in the dining-hall. This over, President Cockerill conducted his guest up-stairs to the reading-room, where he was formally introduced to 150-odd members. M. Blouet said that he had intended writing a book upon America, and had come here for the purpose of studying and criticising American life.



M. PAUL BLOUET.

"A critic," he said, "must be in sympathy with his subject, and the kindness I have received on all sides has certainly made me so. I have seen all phases of American life from the highest circles to the lowest stages of degradation." He then spoke of the strong resemblances between French and American characteristics, which he had observed, and closed by thanking the members of the club for their kind reception. M. Blouet's speech was responded to by a few remarks from James Pooton, after which the club's guest shook hands with the members.

FREE FIGHT AFTER A FUNERAL.

Shocking Scene in a Drinking Place Opposit Calvary Cemetery.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—A shocking scene occurred shortly before dark this evening in a hotel opposit Calvary Cemetery, Long Island City. In the afternoon the infant son of Michael Leighton of New York was buried in Calvary. After the interment a majority of those who attended the funeral stopped at the hotel. Several rounds of drinks had been served when Mary Kenny got up, and, going to another table where her husband sat, told him it was time to go home. Her husband was sitting in a group in which were John Divney and his wife, Mary Divney. A grudge had existed between Mary Kenny and Mary Divney, who are sisters-in-law, for some time, and when Mrs. Kenny said that her husband must go home with her Mary Divney took offense and seized her beer-glass and broke it over Mary Kenny's face. The woman fell to the floor with her nose very severely cut and her face bruised. She is a powerful woman. She managed to regain her feet, and, while the blood flowed from her wounded face, held the remains of the broken glass in her hand, and with the ragged edges began a second onslaught, striking her in the face several times. The wildest excitement prevailed, bottles and glasses were used by many of the party, and the fight, instead of being quieted, became general. Beer glasses were hurled, and the screams of the women mingled with the curses of the men. Finally the police came in and arrested the combatants.

SHERMAN'S TO WADE HAMPTON.

A Fellow, a Windbag, a Braggart, and a Blower.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Gen. Sherman said today regarding Gen. Wade Hampton's recent article in the Charleston (S. C.) *Sunday News* bitterly attacking him and charging him with the burning of Columbia, S. C., in 1865:

"Why, bless your soul, I have no answer to make to this stuff. Lord bless you, it isn't worth the trouble. It's such an old, old story. Wade Hampton knows as well as I do that I didn't burn Columbia, but that he did. The streets of the town were piled with cotton bales, which Wade Hampton and his troops before they ran away had set fire to. We scattered the burning bales and did what we could to extinguish them—not for the sake of the town, mind you, but to clear the way for our ammunition-train. There is just this about the destruction of Columbia: I didn't shed any tears when it was burning, but I didn't play the fiddle as old Nero did at the time of the conflagration in Rome. I didn't set fire to it, neither did my men. On the contrary, Wade Hampton started the fire, and we tried to save it for our own convenience. It wasn't worth burning down. It was a wretched little place—of no more account to us than a stump by the roadside. It was merely a stopping place for the night. I had more important things to think of than the burning of this stump by the roadside. I was on my way to Richmond. I was after Lee's scalp. I hadn't time or inclination to bother with the miserable little place. It's of no consequence to me, but I suppose it's of a deal of consequence to Wade Hampton down there to try and show his neighbors and friends that he didn't burn it before he ran away. As to answering this fellow—this windbag—faugh! Hampton is a braggart and a blower. He always was."

THE TURF ALLIANCE.

Whether the Organization Will Go to Pieces a Question.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—In racing circles the most vital question just now is whether the Turf Alliance will go to pieces, as is freely predicted by the opponents of the organization. While there is little doubt that one or two members are ready to "jump" the association if they see a chance for the furtherance of their own interests, the organization as a whole shows no signs of weakness. Yet from recent declarations by James E. Kelly, the great middleman, as the members of the Turf Alliance term him, the question as to what will be done at Jerome Park and other places is already settled. On good authority Mr. Kelly is said to be ready to put possibly a hundred, or certainly ninety, bookmakers at work at any race course, not one of whom will be a member of the Turf Alliance. Just where so many bookmakers can be got does not seem clear.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

Little May Wilson, the Fire-Bug, in the Care of Mr. Gerry's Society.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—When the little girl May Wilson, who fired the hospital for the ruptured and crippled, made her confession of guilt last Thursday, and when the examination before Police Justice Murray was concluded, she was given into the charge of Mr. Gerry's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. By this society she will be held to await the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case of the death of the hospital cook, who was smothered by smoke on the occasion of the first fire. The jury has not yet rendered its verdict.

MAY WILSON.

There has no case for years excited so much attention the country over as this. Little May is a blue-eyed, innocent-looking little girl, whom no one would accuse of any offense more serious than pilfering bon-bons. She swung her childish body to and fro like a pendulum while the testimony was being given in court, and, bursting into tears when the Judge asked her why she did it, told her story of "how she liked to light matches" in a childish diction and tone. The Pomeroy boy, now in the Massachusetts Penitentiary, had a mania for luring little girls into the belfries of church-steeples and murdering them, and little May's childish predilections are scarcely less reprehensible.

E. A. KENT & CO. CANNOT RECOVER.

E. A. Kent & Co., brokers who do business in Chicago under the title of Poole, Kent & Co., sued Jesse C. Woodhull in the Superior Court to recover losses alleged to have been sustained by them as his agent in wheat contract purchases and sales. Woodhull claimed that the firm had not carried out his orders, and had without authority closed most of the contracts before maturity. The referee in the case decided in favor of the brokers. The general term of the Superior Court has just reversed the finding of the referee. The court holds that by the cancellation the brokers converted the contracts to their own use, and that they cannot recover on the canceled contracts.

A NEW FRESH BEEF SCHEME.

The St. Louis Beef Company has made arrangements with the Long Island Railroad Company for the building of an immense refrigerating-house in Patchogue, L. I., for the reception of fresh beef. The projected plan is to have a large number of express wagons with fast horses for the purpose of taking fresh beef from the Patchogue refrigerator to towns and villages on the north and south shores of the island and to all interior settlements eastward of Patchogue. Thus the meat-dealers and hotels will be supplied direct and will not have to send to New York markets. The refrigerator will be finished within twenty days.

F. GROTE & CO. FAILED.

F. Grote & Co., manufacturers of ivory goods, have confessed judgment for $46,942 for money loaned, and also given a chattel mortgage as security for notes. The Sheriff is in possession of the store and factory. The business was established in 1847. The firm has employed 250 hands at times and carried as high as $200,000 stock. At an informal meeting of creditors today it was stated that the liabilities were $411,000, including all mortgages on real estate, and the assets $428,000. It is expected that the firm will obtain a favorable settlement.

THE PATTI SWINDLER'S HEARING.

The examination in the case of Charles Benson, who swindled residents of the City of Mexico out of $25,000 by selling bogus Patti concert tickets to them, was continued today. Ignacio Alis, formerly a Justice of the Mexican Superior Court and now Mexican Consul in Chicago, testified that in his opinion the proofs were sufficient to convict a prisoner of forgery in Mexico. Lawyer Mitchell, for Benson, said he was willing to admit the documents presented by the prosecution, as he believed they would prove that his client had not committed forgery.

CREDITORS TO GET 50 PER CENT.

By an order from the Supreme Court Francis O. Boyd, receiver of H. Webster & Co., insolvent liquor dealers, will settle with the firm's creditors on a basis of 50 cents on the dollar. In payment for cigars and liquors worth $125,615 consigned by the firm to its Chicago agents, the latter gave notes indorsed by Webster & Co., and discounted by various banks and corporations. These creditors have agreed to the 50 per cent settlement.

BEARS IN THE COPPER MARKET.

The copper market was flooded by the bears, and closed at $16.60 for spot and February, $16.75 for March, $16.80 to $16.85 for April, and $16.75 to $16.80 for May. The London copper market opened strong, at an advance of 15s. over Monday's closing prices, or at £76 5s. for Chili bars. Sellers were scarce, and later in the day the market rose to £76 10s. for spot and £77 10s. for futures.

WHERE IS THE REV. MR. HAVEN?

A general police alarm was sent out tonight for the Rev. Theodore Haven, pastor of the Congregational Church of Battle Creek, Mich., who was reported missing in this city two weeks ago. The missing man is 28 years old and is a son of the late Bishop Haven of the Methodist Church. It is thought that overstudy has unbalanced his mind.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.

An unknown man of 55 committed suicide at the Forty-second street station of the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad this morning. Just as a train was approaching he jumped on the track and placed his head on a rail and was instantly killed. His blood was sprinkled over a dozen of people passing on the sidewalk below.

WILL JOHN ROACH'S HEIRS SUE?

A dispatch from Plainfield, N. J., says that the heirs of the late John Roach are about to sue the United States for $2,500,000 damages resulting from the Government's refusal to accept the ships built for it by Mr. Roach. His son, Garrett Roach, said tonight that he knew of no such action as in contemplation.

GEN. BARTON ILL.

Gen. W. B. Barton of the Bijou Opera-House is ill at the Coleman House with a severe cold on the lungs, which his friends fear will develop into pneumonia.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

It is said that Mr. John Jacob Astor will in all probability present his collection of paintings to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Thomas J. Potter, Vice-President and General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, is not seriously ill, as reported. He is at the Murray Hill Hotel with his son and daughter, and has been somewhat indisposed since November last from overwork, but his condition is by no means alarming.

There was a large attendance upon the floor of the Coffee Exchange this morning, and in the first hour's business 50,000 bags were turned over. There was somewhat of a struggle between the bulls and bears and the market fell a quarter of a cent from yesterday's closing.

ARRESTED AFTER THE FUNERAL.

Dr. Perriman of Englewood Accused of Too Much Marrying.

Dr. James K. Perriman, a fine-looking man about 35 years of age, who has been living and practicing in Englewood for the last few months, is charged with too many marriages. It is claimed that the doctor has two wives, and that the first is Miss Roxy L. Cowen, whom he is said to have married in Arkansas Feb. 17, 1886. After two months of wedded felicity the doctor, it is alleged, went to Grand Rapids, Mich., where, according to reports, he espoused Miss Louisa A. Love Nov. 25, 1886. Two weeks later he departed for Chicago, afterwards locating at Englewood. A little while after he had left Grand Rapids the person who is said to be Mrs. Dr. Perriman No. 1 and her father arrived at the place, having traced the doctor from the South. They heard the story of his second espousal, and the two women made common cause. A warrant was sworn out and placed in the hands of Sheriff Bishop.

Miss Mary Stillwell, who died a few days ago, was a cousin of Dr. Perriman's alleged second wife. She lived at No. 407 West Madison street, and was visited by the doctor, who became acquainted with her at Grand Rapids. At her death Mrs. Dr. Perriman No. 2 came to Chicago and met the doctor at the house. She telegraphed to Grand Rapids and Sheriff Bishop arrived here yesterday. After the funeral of Miss Stillwell the doctor was arrested. He agreed to return to Grand Rapids without a requisition.

Western Brick and Tile Makers.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Brick & Tile Makers' Association of the Western States opened an annual session here today. Representatives were present from Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. J. J. W. Bellingsly of Indianapolis read a paper on the effects of tile drainage and Lew Thorne of Wabash, Ind., discussed the subject of tunnel tile dryer. The convention will probably present a request to the Legislature for some act to better protect interests of tile-makers.

Expensive Amusement.

Nearly $850,000 has been spent in the City of Mexico this season in fitting up the six rings in which bull-fights are held.

WHOM CULLOM IS BACKING

RUMOR HAS IT THAT HE AND HIS FRIENDS ARE BEHIND FIFER.

Secretary of State Dement Declares Himself to Be a Candidate for Re-election—Maj. James Connolly on Cullom—Postmaster Judd Sees No Harm in Being on the National Committee—It Would Not Be Pernicious Activity—Other Political Matters.

Maj. James Connolly, Secretary of State Dement, Auditor Swigert, and Speaker Calhoun arrived in the city yesterday, and they created considerable gossip among the politicians here who are closely watching the situation. "I am a candidate for reëlection," said Mr. Dement, "but I am not going to force myself on the people who have given me the office for two terms." This sets at rest the stories about Mr. Dement's being out of the race, although there are those who say he would be just as well satisfied if "Private" Fifer is nominated for Governor. Maj. Connolly did not remain long in the city, and he left last night for home, but before going he said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE: "I am for Cullom for President if it will give him a prominent position out of the State."

"Do you really believe that he is backing Fifer?"

"His friends are, and Fifer will not be nominated, although he and all the candidates are my friends. One of Cullom's warmest and closest friends went to one of my friends and told him: 'See here, Cullom's backing Fifer and he's a sure winner, and you had better be with him.' My friend told me of it two days afterwards, and I am still a candidate, and my chances are as good as those of any one else. They say things are mixed, but I don't see it that way. I'm all right, and I have been assured by five of the candidates that if they do not get the nomination they want me to get it. That looks all right, doesn't it?"

"Will Cannon help you?"

"I have no reason to doubt it, and if he does not I do not see that he can hurt me; but I consider him my friend."

"Was Fifer Senator Cullom's original choice for Governor?"

"No. He wanted another man, who is a civilian, and when he found that that wouldn't do he took up a man who never rose above a private, and prides himself on it."

"How about this talk of running you again against Springer?"

"Well, they forced me to run for Congress once, and they can't do it again. When some of them gave me the nomination for Congress they thought I would decline it, and thus take me out of the Gubernatorial race, but I fooled them."

"Do you think Gov. Oglesby would accept the Governorship?"

"I do not believe he is a candidate. He wants to be Vice-President, though of course it is possible that the State Convention may finally decide on him for Governor, but I don't expect it."

"I think," said another State politician, "that Senator Cullom is getting into deep water, and he had better look out."

POSTMASTER JUDD AS A COMMITTEEMAN.

Apropos of the meeting of the Democratic National Committee the discussion has recurred as to whether some of its members, being officeholders, are perniciously active in manipulating political affairs in the interest of Cleveland. Postmaster Judd, the committeeman for Illinois, has come in for his share of adverse criticism. But Mr. Judd is positive that he is not guilty of the charge of pernicious activity. "The civil-service rules," said he yesterday, "have nothing to do with the matter. Nor has what Mr. Cleveland said anything to do with it. His comments have been construed in a peculiar way by some people, and they only apply to what he chose to term 'pernicious activity.' Acting on the National Committee could not be considered a violation of the letter or spirit of either the Civil-Service law and rules or Mr. Cleveland's public utterances in respect to the civil service. There are not only Mr. Dickinson and Col. Vilas, but several other officeholders, and you might just as well include Senators Barbour and Ransom. Officeholders are neither disfranchised nor forbidden to exercise their political privileges."

THE DUTY OF THE VETERAN UNION LEAGUE.

The Veteran Union League a month ago reëlected Col. James J. Healy to be President for the ensuing year. In taking his seat last night Col. Healy said that the Veteran League as one of the most active Republican organizations in the county was bound to take advanced ground in the coming campaign. To do this great care and caution must be exercised in indorsing any one for a public office, and an earnest effort must be made to recruit the ranks of the league. The members were also urged to join ward clubs, and the State League of Republican clubs was approved as a step in the right direction looking towards a more thorough organization of the active voters.

Speeches were also made by Secretary of State Dement, Auditor Swigert, and Speaker Calhoun, and the league is evidently a unit for Col. Sexton for Department Commander, an office to be filled at the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, which meets at Springfield Feb. 15.

The following were appointed delegates to the Springfield Convention of Republican Clubs: James J. Healy, John M. Hamilton, William R. Page, Le Grand W. Peroe, John W. Burst, James H. Gilbert, and Julius Starrett.

After business the members had a rousing social time.

NOTES.

The Third Ward Regular Democratic Club has elected Jonas Hutchinson, President; James P. Synon, Vice-President; C. E. Cole, Secretary; J. L. Cahn, Treasurer.

The Iroquois Club last night approved of the project to purchase the St. Lawrence Hotel for a club-house. It was decided to hold the annual banquet April 23, the anniversary of Douglas' birthday.

A largely-attended meeting of the Republican residents of the Tenth Ward was held last night. D. D. Healy, C. C. Samen, George W. Wood, Peter Delph, John Lillig, Frank Kerrigan, and James H. Hogan were appointed to represent the club as delegates to the State Convention of Republican Clubs.

"Prendergast has done it," said Col. George R. Davis, in commenting on the appointment of Gleeson's Democratic judges of election, "and we cannot help ourselves. He took what representation we had on the Board of Election Commissioners away from us, and now we have nobody. The only thing we can do is to wait and fight it out, when the time comes."

The annual meeting of the Central Republican Club of Lake View was held last night. These officers were elected: President, J. S. Cook; Secretary, E. H. Griggs; Treasurer, F. C. De Lang. Delegates to the State Convention of Republican Clubs were elected as follows: John S. Cook, A. M. Thompson, J. C. Scales, J. B. Hartke, F. C. De Lang, James Pease, and Michael Koeck.

The regular monthly meeting of the Marquette Club, a Republican socio-political organization, was held last night. It was decided to send delegates to the State Convention of Republican Clubs at Springfield. A banquet will be given at the Grand Pacific March 20 at which Gov. Oglesby, Gen. Harrison, and Gen. John S. Runnells are expected to be present. The feature of last night's meeting was a paper on Alexander Hamilton by J. S. Moore.

The Twenty-third Ward Republican Club was organized last evening, and about 200 members signed the constitution. The officers elected are: President, Joseph Santa; Vice-Presidents, Lawrence Hesselroth and Al Samuelson; Recording Secretary, Frank Chaiser; Corresponding Secretary, Walter Ullrich; Treasurer, Harry Peterson; Marshal, Watson Griffith; Directors, P. A. Sundelius, John Weisbrod, William A. Johnson, Richard M. Bunke, Samuel E. Erickson, Fred Johnson, and William B. Brown.

Gen. Rinaker and Maj. Connolly are the only Republican candidates for Governor who have not been running literary bureaus. Gen. McNulta inaugurated this campaign, and "Private" Fifer followed him, and Col. Clark E. Carr could not forego the opportunity to do the same, and yet little has been accomplished by their circulars. Col. Carr does not propose to get lost if literature will save him, and a circular was received yesterday morning by a Chicago Alderman signed by F. Murdoch and T. L. McGirr of Galesburg setting forth his claims.

At a meeting of the Twenty-fifth Ward Republican Club yesterday afternoon at the Grand Pacific a constitution was adopted and officers elected. The dues of members are to be 50 cents a year, and no one who is in arrears can have a voice at the meetings. The following officers were elected: George W. Spencer, President; L. C. Colt, Vice-President; George F. Morgan, Secretary; Charles H. Krimbill, Assistant Secretary; W. C. Kinney, Treasurer. The following were chosen delegates to the Republican Club Convention: George W. Spencer, J. R. Mann, Charles S. Baker, L. D. Condee, W. W. Bloss, T. W. Johnstone, and F. A. Banning; alternates, George W. Richards, F. A. Gurney, Schuyler Ziegler, T. C. Boyd, J. H. McCormick, and Truss Coy.

Peppers in a Box.

George Peppers, once a $500,000 oil man, died at Sarcoxie, Mo., the other day a vagrant.

THE INQUEST ON MRS. KATE BUSCH.

The Murderer Gives His Version of the Butchery—Other Witnesses.

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Kate Busch, who was killed by her husband, Matthew, Monday afternoon, was held at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station yesterday by Deputy Coroner McSwain. Dr. D. B. Eaton testified that he was called soon after 4 o'clock. The woman was lying on her face on the floor. She was dead. He turned the body over and examined the wound. It extended across the throat from ear to ear.

John P. Schank, a brother of the dead woman, said that he was sitting in a saloon when Paul Engel rushed in and called out: "Hurry up! hurry up! he is killing her!" Schank ran to the house. His sister was lying on the floor; her husband was bending over her with the bloody knife in his hand. Schank asked him what he was doing. Busch looked up and laughed. Horrified at the sight the brother rushed from the house vowing to kill his sister's murderer. The knife with which the deed was done was produced and identified by the witness. It was covered with the coagulated blood of the murdered woman.

Until this time the murderer had sat quietly at the head of the table. He was dressed in an old blue coat, common brown trousers, and wore carpet slippers. He kept his face buried in a red bandana handkerchief which he carried in his hand. As the Deputy Coroner said, "Is this the knife?" Busch removed the handkerchief, glanced at the weapon, and then covered his face again.

Mrs. Caroline Schank, the dead woman's aunt, who witnessed the murder, said that she knew Busch treated his wife badly and often beat her. She then related the circumstances of the murder.

Busch, the murderer, was then called to testify. He said that five months ago he heard his wife was about to get a divorce on account of bad treatment. She went to his lodge and "ran him down." He was expelled and she joined the lodge. When he heard of his expulsion he asked her if she had caused it. "Yes," she answered, "I did it, but am sorry." She could not get a divorce unless he was expelled. There were twelve trials. The first came off last Wednesday and it was decided he was a good union man. The next trial lasted three days. His wife belonged to the union and gave him "pointers." Monday morning she told him to stay outside, as it was the last day of the trial. He did so. When he returned to the office he was told that he had been expelled because he had kept silent. If he had not done as his wife told him he would have received his union ticket. When he went home his wife said she was sorry for all she had done and that if he would forgive her she would transfer all her property to him. She said: "If you will forgive me I will write everything over in your name and the children's name. At dinner he went into the kitchen and got a knife to cut meat. When they had finished eating Busch went out into the kitchen to get a glass of water. Mrs. Busch was standing by Mrs. Schank and said, "Now I can get a divorce." "Then," said Busch, "I took the knife from the table and drew it across her throat. I was sorry afterwards, but, as the officer stated, I would not kill the children as I loved them too much." Busch told his story in a rambling, incoherent fashion.

The jury held Busch to the grand jury.

THE WOMAN IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Influence Which Mrs. Cleveland Exerts Over Her Husband's Political Fortunes.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—In illustration of the influence which Mrs. Cleveland has had on her husband's political fortunes the *Herald's* Washington correspondent reports in today's issue a story which a Tammany Democrat told him about Frederick R. Coudert, the lawyer of this city. Mr. Coudert had said he would not be able to do anything in the campaign of 1888 because he could not spare the time from his private affairs. Recently he met Mrs. Cleveland for the first time at a state dinner, and, returning to New York, he said to the man to whom he had previously said he could not speak in the campaign of this year:

"I'll do all the talking you wish to help the Democrats this fall. I'll do anything to help to keep such a woman as Mrs. Cleveland in the White House."

Mr. Coudert today said that the story was perfectly true and that he was captivated by the charms of Mrs. Cleveland.

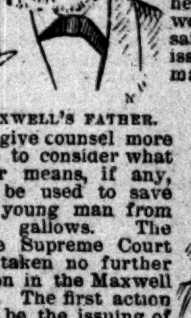
"I have made no secret of it," he said. "About three weeks ago I had the honor of being the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland at dinner. It was the first occasion on which I had met Mrs. Cleveland and I found her to be what she should be—the representative woman of the Nation. In all her accomplishments and attainments she is the representative of the refined womanhood of America. She is the incarnation of womanly dignity, graceful action, and modest bearing. Her personal charms are something that I can hardly find words to describe.

"Now, don't imagine that what I have said is mere rhapsody, or that I am peculiarly susceptible to the charms of a lovely woman. You will find that Mrs. Cleveland makes the same impression upon all who approach her. I think that Mrs. Cleveland will exert a most happy influence over the political fortunes of her distinguished husband. She has most undoubtedly made many friends for her husband by her brilliant womanly attainments."

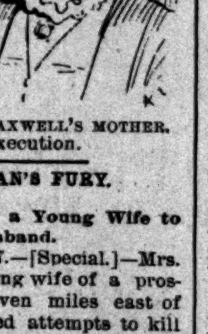
A REHEARING FOR MAXWELL.

Old Man Brooks to Appeal to the Supreme Court in Washington.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7.—Advices from Washington, D. C., say that Mr. Brooks of England, the father of Hugh M. Brooks, alias Maxwell, the chloroformer, accompanied by John L. Martin, his son's chief counsel, are in that city, and that an application will be made to the Supreme Court for a rehearing of the Maxwell case. This, it is said, will prevent the issue of the court's mandate for this term and give counsel more time to consider what other means, if any, can be used to save the young man from the gallows. The State Supreme Court has taken no further action in the Maxwell case. The first action will be the issuing of the mandate by the United States Supreme Court to the Supreme Court of this State, and the latter will then fix the day for the execution.



MAXWELL'S FATHER.



MAXWELL'S MOTHER.

A JEALOUS WOMAN'S FURY.

Four Attempts Made by a Young Wife to Kill Her Husband.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Mrs. George W. Miller, the young wife of a prosperous farmer living seven miles east of here, made four determined attempts to kill him last night. Ever since their marriage several years ago she has displayed an insane jealousy of him, threatening to kill him even for speaking to his sister-in-law. Yesterday he advertised a sale of his personal property and told her he was going away, as he could not stand it to live as he had been doing any more; also telling her she could live in the house and keep whatever household goods she wanted. This infuriated her, and last night while he was playing with the baby she stepped up and struck at him with a long butcher-knife, the blade passing through his coat and he barely escaping it by a quick movement. She then got a pair of scissors, and before he got them away from her she stabbed him in the hand. The ax was her next weapon, and was taken away from her. Then she procured a loaded musket, but was again disarmed before doing any damage.

Miller then left the house and today sent an officer after his clothes. He fears she will kill their two children and herself, but he dares not go home.

To Stamp Out the Maladie du Coit.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The State Board of Live-Stock Commissioners will hold a meeting in Clinton, Feb. 21 to devise plans for controlling the disease in that vicinity known as maladie du coit during the coming year, and to kill the incurable animals affected with the disorder. Owners of diseased or exposed animals are expected to attend, as veterinarians will be present for the purpose of inspection. The intention is to thoroughly stamp out the disease.

NO MORE PARLOR LEVEES.

FINE-WORKERS COY AND BERNHAMER GO TO JAIL.

How the Democratic Party in Indianapolis Has Rallied Around the Convicted Tally-Sheet Forgers and Made Heroes of Them—Judge Gresham Misrepresented—A Strong Effort to Impeach the Testimony of Granville in the Ohio Trial.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—This afternoon Judge Woods received the following message:

William A. Woods: The statute seems to provide that allowance or refusal of writ should depend upon the importance and difficulty of the questions as presented in and record of the trial. As it appears that the defendants have not had sufficient time to obtain a full transcript of the record the hearing of application for a writ of error is set for Feb. 20, in Indianapolis, subject to be hereafter changed to Feb. 24, upon notice from me. In the meantime have the Marshal keep prisoners in custody. The defendants being in custody under sentence, I do not think bail can be taken pending application for a writ.
JOHN M. HARLAN, Circuit Justice.

What disposition would be made of the defendants Coy and Bernhamer under this order was a subject of general discussion, and, probably in accordance with a remark dropped by one of the court officials to the effect that "this order does not necessarily mean that they shall be kept on exhibition at the Grand Hotel," Marshal Hawkins committed them to jail, where they will remain.

The unanimity with which the Democratic party has rallied to the encouragement of Coy and Bernhamer is remarkable. Mr. Coy says that 500 callers came in to see him yesterday as he sat in his parlor in the midst of flowers that had been sent him in profusion. He said William H. English had been in and had said to him: "There is one thing about it, Mr. Coy; if you be incarcerated for this crime which has been laid at your door it will not disgrace you. The whole Democratic party is at your back; and it is mighty firm just now, and if you must suffer the penalty that has been given to you the party will be firmer than ever in your State."

There have been apparent discrepancies between the statements of Judges Gresham and Woods regarding the various events subsequent to the sentence of the two men, and the allegations made have caused a sensation in court circles. Judge Gresham has privately denied that he authorized the use of his name in asking Judge Woods for a stay of proceedings, or that he made a similar request of Justice Harlan, and he has likewise denied the expression of any such opinions as were attributed to him by Green Smith. Mr. Kern, who was with Smith in Chicago representing the defendants, also said this morning that Judge Gresham did not make the statements or do what he was credited with saying and doing. This relieves Judge Gresham of the imputation of having taken an unwarranted and extraordinary position in regard to the cases.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—In the tally-sheet trials today an effort was made by the defense to impeach the testimony of Algernon Granville. Mr. Converse opened up the ball this morning, but his voice gave out after the severe test of yesterday, when he was relieved by his associate counsel, the Hon. John McSweeney. He, too, labored through the day, but was compelled to ask the court to adjourn before the usual hour, as he was too ill to proceed further. Granville had worn out both gentlemen, and at the close of the day's work the force of his evidence had not been shaken in the least. The evidence today was devoted largely to the meetings in Chicago, in which Granville, Prosecutor Huling, C. D. Firestone, representing the Citizens' Committee, with Col. Duff, witness' attorney, made the arrangement by which Granville was to return to Columbus and tell what he knew of the tally-sheet conspiracy.

Last night a Washington correspondent telegraphed his paper here that in an interview J. H. Outhwaite had expressed a desire that the tally-sheet forgers be prosecuted to the limit, and saying that he believed the real culprits had been indicted and were being tried. This raised a howl in the gang today, and the telegraph wires were kept hot between Columbus and Washington, some of the defendants wanting to know if he had expressed the opinion imputed to him. He replied that he had, and desired some information as to what they proposed to do about it. The answer of the defendants has not yet been transmitted.

Claude Meeker, Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who is attending the tally-sheet trial for that paper, caused the arrest of Charles E. Bonebrake, editor and proprietor of the *Sunday Herald*, today on the charge of criminal libel.

THE RECORD OF FIRES.

A "Suspicious" Grocery Store Blaze—An Investigation to Follow.

Early Monday evening fire was discovered in the rear of a three-story brick building at No. 1093 West Harrison street, occupied by George and Arthur Porges as a grocery store. The blaze was soon extinguished. It was found that three barrels of kerosene stood together in the back of the store, and on them had been piled a quantity of kindling, boxes, straw, and wooden butter-dishes. It was this that had been blazing. One of the barrels had burst and scattered the oil about the room, but the others did not catch fire.

"I never in my life heard of such a clever scheme that failed," said Capt. Butterfield of the Fire Department yesterday. "If we had not arrived just as we did the whole building would have gone up. I would hate to give the fellow $500 for all the stock he had in the store, and he had $1,500 insurance on it."

The fire was reported as "suspicious," and an investigation will follow. The building was owned by Charles E. Brown. The upper floors are flats and were occupied at the time of the fire.

Minor Blazes.

The Grady House at Iowa City, Ia., was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss $5,000; fully insured.

Henry Bellows' house at Gilead, Mich., burned yesterday. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,600.

W. E. Jones' dry-goods store at Storm Lake, Ia., burned Monday night. Loss from $15,000 to $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Valuable Piece of Property.

John Wentworth has conditionally accepted an offer of $100,000 for his corner, 200 feet front on Michigan boulevard at Thirty-third street, the condition being that the purchaser pay the taxes for the present year, Mr. Wentworth having agreed to allow the purchaser the advantage of the commission. It is not known who made the offer, but rumor assigns it to Phil Armour, S. B. Cobb, and Conrad Seipp. Mr. Wentworth says if the sale is made a magnificent building will be erected on the lot.

Visited by Burglars.

H. E. Johnson, a Norwegian who makes vests for wholesale clothing houses, lives at No. 25 West Ohio street, his workshop being in the rear. Sunday morning burglars made a raid on the workshop. Sixty vests, ready for delivery to Strauss, Uhlman & Guthman and F. Becker, were carried off. They were worth $225.

Suburban.

The Evanston Trustees had a rather breezy time at their meeting last evening. It was all about the recently-adopted ordinance to extend the water system to North Evanston, the assessment for the improvement having been ordered by the County Court. Of the 13,000 front feet of property assessed the owners of 9,000 feet were present at last evening's meeting and clamored loudly for a hearing. They claim that they have been assessed from 75 cents to $1.50 per foot for water pipe, while the cost is only from 40 to 80 cents. Gen. Julius White, Henry N. Kidder, and representatives of the Northwestern University were especially anxious to air their grievances, but President Ayers peremptorily refused to allow them to speak. Under the rules, he said, if any member of the board objected to speeches from outsiders the latter could not be heard, and, as he objected, the gentlemen must keep still. The protest of the property-owners was referred to a committee. The President then declared the board adjourned, and the property-owners left in a huff. They say they will fight the matter in the courts.

Julius Martwick, until within the last month a Lake View saloonkeeper, was arrested yesterday afternoon on complaint of Mrs. Martwick. His 14-year-old daughter, Martha, accuses him of twice attempting to assault her.

Benjamin Eggleston Dying.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Hon. Benjamin Eggleston, one of the best-known Republicans in Ohio, is dying at his home in this city tonight and can live only a few hours. Mr. Eggleston has twice represented Cincinnati in Congress, and has also served in numerous other prominent positions. He is 70 years of age. The dying man is highly respected by all who knew him for his personal and political integrity. He has been in poor health for several years.

A GOGEBIC COL. SELLERS.

HOW THE GREAT IRON-MINING BUBBLE WAS BORN.

John E. Burton and Capt. N. D. Moore, in April, 1885, Set the Ball Rolling—Burton's Optimistic Views, Expressed in the Most Eloquent Language, Caught Capital on an Unlimited Scale—He Is Believed by Many to Have Been Sincere—His Efforts to Get on His Feet.

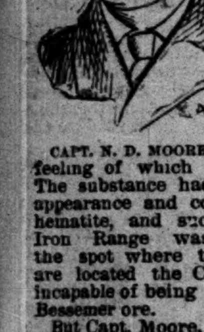
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—"Mr. Burton," said the Captain, "there's millions in it."

"Captain," replied Mr. Burton, "we need those millions and we'll get 'em if it takes a leg."

And the Great Gogebic Mining Bubble was born.

This was in the spring of 1885. The bubble was a healthy one at the start. There was no lack of the principal ingredient which enters into the composition of bubbles, and there was sufficient evidence of the existence of something tangible so that inside of three years there actually was "millions in it"—at least $50,000,000 of hard cash, contributed by some thousands of servant girls, laborers, clerks, tradesmen, and a small—very small—percentage of capitalists. How many of these millions John E. Burton and Capt. N. D. Moore and their train of followers got out of it is something these contributors, including a large number in Woodstock, Ill., and in Lake Geneva, Elkhorn, Milwaukee, and nearly every other Wisconsin town, are asking the courts to help them ascertain.

"People must have iron in this age of the world," declared Capt. N. D. Moore while seated in the insurance office of John E. Burton in Milwaukee that memorable morning in April, 1885; "they must have it. They can't live without it. There are 10,000,000 families in this country who must have cook-stoves, to say nothing about pots and kettles. Just think of it! I tell you, Mr. Burton, there's millions in it!"



CAPT. N. D. MOORE.

Capt. Moore was a jolly, careless sort of a fellow who had spent the greater part of his life tramping through the wilds of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan with a pickax in his hand and a knapsack on his back. He was a born prospector and could not escape the conviction that beneath the paths he trod alone through the forests there were vast deposits of iron ore. At last, while climbing the hills a few miles below the source of the Black River, his boot sank into a soft, oily substance, the feeling of which he recognized instantly. The substance had the blood-red streaked appearance and consistency of almost pure hematite, and such it was. The Gogebic Iron Range was discovered, and on the spot where the discovery was made are located the Colby mines, which seem incapable of being exhausted of their rich Bessemer ore.

But Capt. Moore, though a good prospector, was a bad business-man. He tramped down to Milwaukee, and was instantly tackled by John E. Burton, late of Lake Geneva, and recently appointed general agent for Wisconsin of the Equitable Life Insurance Company. A few days later, accompanied by the Captain and rations for a week, he started for the range. He had no money, but that didn't matter. Mr. Burton knew that he could procure an option on half the Gogebic range for a song, and that is what he did. He came back to Milwaukee so full of faith in iron and ambition to become the Iron King of the earth that in short order he incorporated under the laws of the State no less than five mining companies, with an aggregate capital stock of $8,000,000.

The par value of all shares was placed at $25, but they were "listed" at $10, or even less, and sold at first at whatever they would bring. Burton's eloquence was irresistible, and before long the prices of his shares began to advance. Then "Iron King" was developed and showed promise of paying such big dividends that Burton's mining shares became all the rage. "The Bonnie" and "The Blue Jacket" turned out some ore, and Burton's shares climbed up the ladder several steps at a time. Then other men began to form mining companies. The records show that during 1885 and 1886 no less than fifty-three iron-mining companies were incorporated with a total capital stock of $56,028,000, many of the wild-cat order. The success of the Colby Mines has been the ruin of hundreds of investors in Gogebic mining shares.

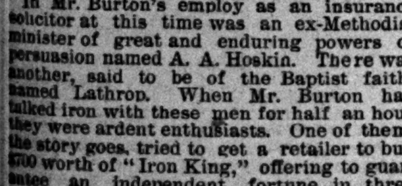
JOHN E. BURTON.

Even those who have lost most heavily through him believe that Burton was perfectly sincere, and simply erred in judgment. His mines were all developed to a certain extent, and the "Iron King," "The Bonnie," and "The Blue Jacket" turned out well indeed. Burton could not see any end to the millions in his mines. He went to Lake Geneva and advised his oldest and best friends to buy. He did not hesitate to give written guarantees, pledging himself to repurchase the stock sold at a large advance over the selling price on or after a certain date.

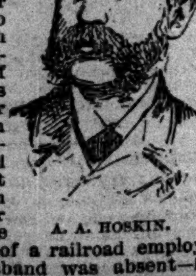
BURTON'S MINES.

He guaranteed everything over his own signature, and it is on the strength of these written guarantees that the shareholders of Lake Geneva, Elkhorn, and Woodstock, Ill., are able to attach his property for the redemption of the same. A good many of these documents were scattered about Milwaukee, were presented, redeemed, and canceled. One of these reads as follows:

Dear Sir: I hereby sell you 100 shares of —— Mining Company shares at $5 a share, and agree at any time within the next four months to purchase said certificate on presentation by the purchaser thereof at $7 a share, less my commission of one-fourth of the profit on the same.



In Mr. Burton's employ as an insurance solicitor at this time was an ex-Methodist minister of great and enduring powers of persuasion named A. A. Hoskin. There was another, said to be of the Baptist faith, named Lathrop. When Mr. Burton had talked iron with these men for half an hour they were ardent enthusiasts. One of them, the story goes, tried to get a retailer to buy $700 worth of "Iron King," offering to guarantee an independent fortune in three months. "He actually would have given me a written guarantee on the spot," said the proprietor of this store, "if I had let him. He had been 'Burtonized'—magnetized by Burton—and was using Burton's language and methods exactly. Burton would have made the same offer."



A. A. HOSKIN.

Meantime the other preacher solicitor had commenced operations among the members of his late congregation with considerable more zeal and success, it is said, than he had attained in his former calling. Those who have fallen beneath the grapeshot of his eloquence in behalf of Burton's mining shares say that he would enter dwelling-houses when the heads of the families were away and sell shares right and left to women and children or servants, however it happened. He walked into the house of a railroad employé one day when the husband was absent—he was an engineer, and was at a safe distance. His wife, his sister, and a grown-up daughter were at home. The expastor entered at once into his subject. Of course the appeal was successful. The wife, the sister, and the grown-up daughter scraped together every dollar they could lay their hands on and bought "The Valley" at $1.50. When the engineer returned that evening the proud wife, sister, and daughter exhibited their bright new signed and sealed certificates of shares in "The Valley" Mining Company, John E. Burton, he was furious. When he learned that it was the preacher solicitor who was accountable he was frantic, and swore he would shoot him on sight. But one day he stopped before a bulletin-board and was dazzled by the sight of "The Valley" quoted at $3. He forgave the preacher, threw his seven-shooter into the river, and went home and hugged his family all around—one for the sister, two for the daughter, and three for the wife. He had the good sense to leave the business in his wife's hands, and when "The Valley" sold at $5 she sold out. They now live in a comfortable residence out south of Mineral street, built out of the proceeds of their deal in "The Valley."

The incident just related is a remarkable exception to the general rule in connection with Gogebic deals. The knowledge that there was iron there in large quantities and that the mines when fully developed would greatly increase in value rendered the general tendency bullish in the extreme. Everybody bought; nobody sold.

The eloquence and persuasiveness of John E. Burton is described as nothing short of marvelous, and those who have suffered most at his hands volunteer the belief that he was sincere. He issued circulars constantly giving glowing accounts of the riches being uncovered in his mines. The following extracts from a speech he made at a banquet tendered the Governor of Wisconsin in 1887 are good samples of the eloquence he used as a solicitor when the mining boom was well under way:

Unequaled as a true Bessemer ore deposit in all the earth, it is worth more to the people than to uncover the hidden gold of Capt. Kidd, or to raise the sunken treasure of the Spanish Main, for it affords honorable employment for tens of thousands of willing hands for a century to come, and will forever enrich the nation, within whose mighty borders the Almighty saw fit to draw the finger line of fortune.

Like a lightning flash of twining gold for thirty miles its veins were streaked through imperishable granit, while Nature, almost surprised at its lavish act, tenderly covered her treasure with a hanging wall of the gentle slates. Between the quartzite and the trap of the old Huronian belt the unfolding of a beautiful law hid this boundless wealth more than a million years ago, to be found by some bold but favored son, whose daring deeds should be crowned and sceptered as a King in the metallic realm. . . .

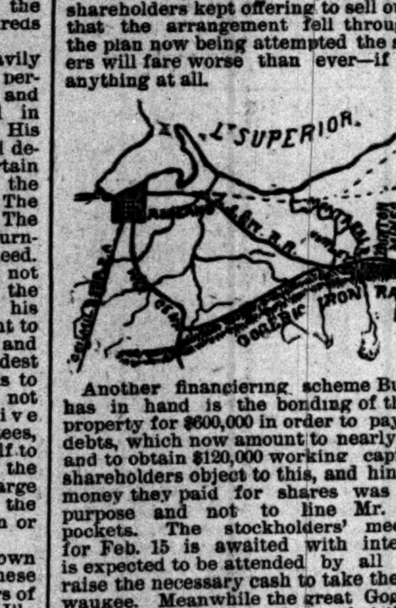
A thousand men on the verge of insolvency but yesterday are now treading the ways of comfort, independence, and nobler manhood. Success transcendent can smile at the assininity of ignorant criticism, its golden wealth has reached out and jeweled the fingers of toil in a hundred cities and hamlets in other parts of the land, good-will and broad generosity govern those who hold the responsibility and guidance of its destinies, no tinge or sentiment of black-winged monopoly throws its shadows above the poor, the wand of material progress is swayed by a magic hand above its dumps and stock-piles, and above all stands the universal pride of miner and shipper to make it the anchor of American iron and steel industries.

In February, 1887, the Gogebic mining bubble had reached its maximum. Better times had never been seen in Wisconsin. Milwaukee was the chief mining town in the country. Capt. N. D. Moore, the discoverer of the ore deposits at Hurley and Bessemer, was rated worth $4,000,000. John E. Burton was quoted as wealthy or wealthier. Sixty odd mining companies were issuing thousands of shares daily. Every lithographing establishment in the city employed two forces of men and ran night and day, and occasionally Chicago and New York were called on. Subsequent developments are pretty well known. Freight rates were high, labor was dear and bad, and the price of ore grew lower and the demand poor. Burton found that he had more irons in the fire than he could attend to, and lost his grip on the public confidence. That settled it. The following table tells the story:

Shares.	Quoted Feb., 1887.	Quoted Feb., 1888.
Aurora	$40	$10
Anvil	15	3
Iron King	30	10
Bonnie	15	2
Blue Jacket	12	2
First National	10	1
Valley	5	25c
Lottie	3	Dead
Mayflower	2	Dead
Tontine	10	50c

Twenty-one others which were quoted a year ago at from $1 to $20 are as dead as "Lottie" and "Mayflower."

Mr. Burton and his private secretary are now in New York endeavoring to perfect an arrangement whereby the shares in his five mines can be exchanged, three-fifths for shares in the Bessemer Consolidated Iron Mining Company, Stephen W. Dorsey, President, and two-fifths cash. The shareholders are clamorous for cash and Mr. Burton is trying to get it for them. The Bessemer Consolidated Iron Mining Company was formed last August for this purpose. Its President and heaviest stockholders are also interested in the Great Lake Steamship Company, and the organization of the Bessemer company means, among other things, that the transportation company is to carry all the ore from these mines at a nice, snug sum per ton. Mr. Burton secured the right to exchange shares on a certain basis up to a certain time, but so many of the smaller shareholders kept offering to sell out for less that the arrangement fell through, and in the plan now being attempted the shareholders will fare worse than ever—if they get anything at all.



Another financiering scheme Burton now has in hand is the bonding of the mining property for $600,000 in order to pay off the debts, which now amount to nearly $480,000, and to obtain $120,000 working capital. The shareholders object to this, and hint that the money they paid for shares was for that purpose and not to line Mr. Burton's pockets. The stockholders' meeting set for Feb. 15 is awaited with interest, and is expected to be attended by all who can raise the necessary cash to take them to Milwaukee. Meanwhile the great Gogebic Iron Range is still there, and now that the bubble has burst may get a chance to yield much good ore and large profits to investors and practical miners.

ASHLAND'S BIG FURNACE.

The Latest Acquisition of the Lake Superior City.

ASHLAND, Wis., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The first blast furnace ever built in the Northwest, and the largest charcoal furnace in the world, is now completed at this point and is preparing to begin the manufacture of pig iron. The projectors are A. H. Hinckle of Cincinnati, W. H. Hinckle of Minneapolis, and James E. York of Ashland. The capitalists interested came here and located their choice of ground, receiving a bonus from the city. They then purchased a large area of hardwood lands in the immediate vicinity for the manufacture of charcoal. The ninety-ton furnace will require 3,600,000 bushels of charcoal annually. For the purpose of providing this large purchases of hardwood timber lands and stumpage were made. To obtain so much charcoal annually 1,825 acres must be cleared, or five acres per day, equal to three square miles of forest. Sixty charcoal kilns have been constructed along the Wisconsin Central Railway and the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western. These kilns in construction alone required 2,500,000 brick, 600 cords of stone, ninety tons of castings, and forty-five tons of wrought iron. The kilns are thirty feet in diameter, seventeen feet high, with a capacity of 60,000 bushels of charcoal annually. The casting house is 50x130 feet, with a steel shaft brick lined chimney 150 feet high. The boiler house is 35x40 feet in size, with three 150 horse-power boilers fired by the waste gas from the furnace. On the top of the engine house is an immense steel tank holding 76,000 gallons of water. As 300,000 gallons are needed daily, pump works with a capacity of 1,000,000 gallons daily are located in Lake Superior, connected with a reservoir holding 3,500,000 gallons. A 400 horse-power Corliss engine is in use. The blast itself eats 140 tons of ore, 8,000 bushels of charcoal, ten tons of lime, and 16,000,000 cubic feet of hot air daily to produce ninety tons of pig.

Labouchere's Prophesy.

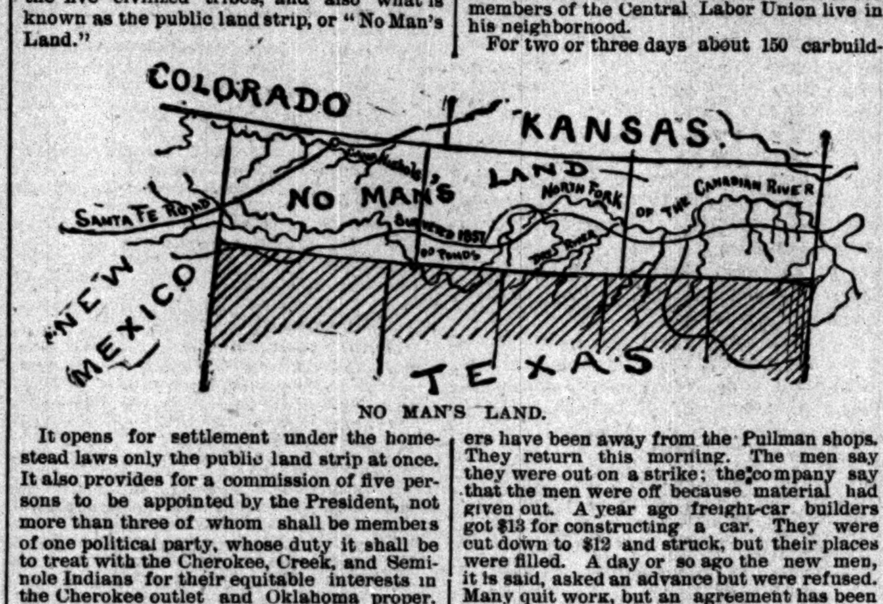
The manifest destiny of Australia is to become the "United States of Australia." If we go to bed and get up early, wear flannel next our skins, and keep our feet dry, we shall most of us live to read the "Declaration of Independence."
—*London Truth.*

FUTURE OF OKLAHOMA.

THE TERRITORY'S REORGANIZATION BILL TO BE RECOMMENDED.

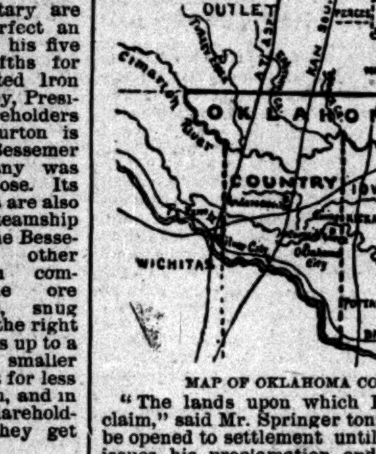
The House Committee on Territories Concurs in the Springer Bill with One Exception—Strong Belief that the Bill Will Pass—A Meeting at Kansas City Indorses the Act as the Best to Be Expected at This Time.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The House Committee on Territories concluded its consideration of Mr. Springer's bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma today, and authorized the bill to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation. The committee was practically unanimous—only one member of the committee, and he was absent, was known to be opposed to its passage. The committee recommended some amendments which are important, many of which were proposed by the Chairman, and all agreed to by him. One amendment provides for a highway sixty-four feet wide around every section of land in the Territory. Another reserves not less than ten nor more than twenty acres in each town site for parks and other public purposes. The third amendment more completely guards the rights of homesteaders and enables them to protect their holdings as against the rapacity of landgrabbers, and the fourth provides that the lands in Greer County shall not be subject to the provisions of the bill until the question of title be finally decided in favor of the United States. That county is claimed by Texas. As the bill now stands it provides a Territorial government for all that part of the Indian Territory lying west of the lands occupied by the five civilized tribes, and also what is known as the public land strip, or "No Man's Land."



NO MAN'S LAND.

It opens for settlement under the homestead laws only the public land strip at once. It also provides for a commission of five persons to be appointed by the President, not more than three of whom shall be members of one political party, whose duty it shall be to treat with the Cherokee, Creek, and Seminole Indians for their equitable interests in the Cherokee outlet and Oklahoma proper. If the Indians interested will consent to accept $1.25 per acre those lands will be opened to settlement at that price to actual settlers only, each person being entitled to 160 acres in square form, and to comply with all the provisions of the homestead laws except that a continuous residence of three years only is required. The cattle leases are declared null and void and contrary to public policy, and all latent land grants to railroads are declared forfeited. The President is authorized to establish not to exceed four land offices and to appoint a Governor, Secretary of State, three Judges of the Territory, a Marshal, and District Attorney. An election for Territorial Legislature and a Delegate in Congress will not be held until the President shall be satisfied that such election should be held.



MAP OF OKLAHOMA COUNTRY.

"The lands upon which Indians have a claim," said Mr. Springer tonight, "will not be opened to settlement until the President issues his proclamation and fixes the time when settlers may cross the line and enter the Territory. It is believed that at least 200,000 people will settle in the Territory within three months after the time for making settlements. The prospects for the passage of the bill are now regarded as good. The House is undoubtedly favorable, and the Senate will be largely influenced by public sentiment in the West. There is no question but that people in the West are favorable to it."

Indian Territory, in which lies Oklahoma, contains 68,991 square miles, or 44,154,240 acres. Oklahoma, which signifies "beautiful land" in the Indian tongue, is in the centre of the Territory and comprises about 4,000,000 acres. It is claimed that this land, under the treaty made by the Government in 1866, was ceded to the United States and became a part of the public domain and was surveyed and set apart as such. Capt. David Payne first attempted to enter Oklahoma in 1880. The settlers were followed by cavalry and ejected. From that time to this invasions have frequently been made, and as often the homeseekers have been confronted by the army. Since Capt. Payne first commenced to agitate the question other colonies have been organized throughout the country for the purpose of assisting in opening the Territory. The most persistent effort of Payne's life was to bring his case before the proper tribunals, where he was satisfied the question of settlement in the Oklahoma country could only result in favor of the colony. He invited prosecution in every instance, so that the merits of the case would be involved, but every arrest was followed rapidly by his release and the cases dismissed. His intention to again colonize in the Territory he successfully carried out, and named the settlement Rocky Falls. The little town, however, was soon stormed and burned to ashes by the Government troops and the colony taken prisoners to Fort Smith, where the farcical trial of four years previous was repeated. Capt. Couch was chosen shortly after Payne's death (Nov. 28, 1884) as the colony leader. He is 38 years old and is a native of North Carolina. In appearance he is quiet, but if anything he is more determined than was Payne.

CAPT. COUCH.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Oklahoma is the principal subject of conversation in the hotel lobbies of the city today, as the delegates who have been selected to attend the conference, which begins here tomorrow, have begun to arrive. Among the first to arrive was the Caldwell delegation, including J. W. Ross, President of the Board of Trade; Mayor George Snelling; A. J. Nyce, cashier Stock Exchange; Col. Crocker, editor of the *Industrial Age*; George W. Reilley, ex-Mayor; P. O. Connor, M. W. Barnard, E. P. Wright; S. P. G. Lewis, President First National Bank; Charles Lebler, real estate; A. M. Colson, President of the Citizens' National Bank; Harvey Horner, and J. M. Thomas. The Caldwell delegation met at the Metropolitan Hotel this afternoon and decided upon two measures to present to the conference. One was to send a strong lobby to Washington to work in favor of the Springer bill, and the other to encourage the formation of Oklahoma societies in all parts of the country, and for these societies to each memorialize Congress. The joint committee of the Board of Trade and the Commercial Club held a long session this morning. Telegrams were received from Govs. Martin and Morehouse announcing that they would be present. One of them will be made Temporary Chairman, probably Gov. Martin. The general opinion of the delegates present is that the Springer bill is the best that can be expected of the present Congress.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Concerning the movement now in Congress for the opening of the west half of the Indian Territory to settlement, Capt. Couch, President of Payne's Oklahoma colony, said tonight: "The Springer bill is meeting with more encouragement than I had ever expected at so early a date. The interest two months hence I did not expect to equal that now shown in Congress and in fact all over the country.

A BAKER BOYCOTTED BY THE UNION.

But He Says He Does Not Care—Matters at Pullman.

John Kestler, a baker at No. 306 North Franklin street, is boycotted. A TRIBUNE reporter called at the bakery yesterday afternoon.

"About this boycott?" began the reporter.

"You vas one of dem boycotters, ha?" said the baker with a savage look at his questioner. "You bet your life I don't gif a tam for your union nor der boycott. Dot's all. Git oud of here."

A little explanation set matters right and Mr. Kestler told the story of the boycott.

Several weeks ago one of his men left his employ, going to another city. Mr. Kestler went to the employment agency recently established by the Bakers' Association, selected a journeyman baker, and put him to work. The foreman of the shop gave notice that unless the new man was discharged and a member of Bakers' Union No. 49 employed in his place he would quit. The foreman was informed that he could quit. Wednesday the second new man appeared on the scene. The foreman had changed his mind and wanted to stay. Mr. Kestler had not changed his mind and the foreman was discharged. Hence the boycott. Mr. Kestler claims that the boycott can have no effect on his trade, as none of the members of the Central Labor Union live in his neighborhood.

For two or three days about 150 carbuilders have been away from the Pullman shops. They return this morning. The men say they were out on a strike; the company say that the men were off because material had given out. A year ago freight-car builders got $13 for constructing a car. They were cut down to $12 and struck, but their places were filled. A day or so ago the new men, it is said, asked an advance but were refused. Many quit work, but an agreement has been patched up. A carbuilders' union is in progress of formation.

The woodcarvers are still out, but there are good prospects for their returning to work. When they struck their department was four months ahead of all other departments. The other shops are catching up, and a settlement is looked for shortly.

The Master Carpenters' and Builders' Association will hold an important meeting tomorrow night for the purpose of considering the request of the Carpenters' Council that a joint committee of conference be appointed. The Master Carpenters' Association has steadily refused to recognize the various carpenter unions, but a strong faction is now in favor of meeting the men half-way for the purpose of fixing a basis of work for the ensuing season. It is as good as settled that eight hours will be declared a standard day's work, but the sentiment is divided upon the question of wages. The majority of the contractors are not in favor of establishing a minimum rate of wages, and argue that each man should stand upon his own merits.

The Stonecutters' Union met last night and after a short discussion adopted a new constitution. The initiation fee is raised from $15 to $20.

PAUPER AND INSANE IMMIGRANTS.

The Commissioner of Emigration Tells Westerners How to Get Rid of Them.

CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The reproduction of my recent letter to the Hon. A. J. Holmes, member of Congress from Iowa, with reference to insane and pauper immigrants, which, as I am informed, appeared in your issue of Jan. 20, has elicited much thought and comment from citizens of prominence in the West. I am in receipt of many inquiries asking information as to how relief can be had from the care and support of these immigrant paupers.

I will thank you much (if you regard the subject worth notice) if you will inform the people of the West that the only remedy I know of is for the authorities of any State, county, or town who are burdened or taxed for the support of this class of immigrants to return all to the Commissioners of Emigration or the Collector of the port at which such pauper immigrants were permitted to land.

The act of Congress approved Aug. 3, 1882, provides that there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 50 cents for each and every passenger not a citizen of the United States who shall come by steam or sail vessel from a foreign port to any port in the United States. The said duty shall be paid to the Collector of Customs of the port to which such passenger shall come, or if there be no Collector at such port then to the Collector of Customs nearest thereto, by the master, owner, agent, or consignee of every such vessel within twenty-four hours after the entry thereof into such port. The money thus collected shall be paid into the United States Treasury, and shall constitute a fund to be called the Immigrant fund, and shall be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expense of regulating immigration under this act and for the care of immigrants arriving in the United States, for the relief of such as are in distress, and for the general purposes and expenses of carrying this act into effect; but no greater sum shall be expended for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned at any port than shall have been collected at such port.

It is manifestly unjust, in view of the fact that at this port there is a surplus of more than $130,000 in the Treasury of the United States, every dollar of which is applicable to the care and support of immigrants who are in distress or need of public aid and were permitted to land at the Port of New York, that any State, county, or town should be burdened or taxed for the care and support of this indigent class. The remedy is in their own hands if they will but exercise it. Let them return every insane or pauper immigrant to the port at which he arrived and compel the Commissioners of Emigration or the Collector of such port to provide and care for such from the Immigrant fund, as provided for in the act of Congress, and my word for it in a short time the West will have less complaint to make of pauper immigrants. Respectfully, EDMUND STEPHENSON,
Commissioner of Emigration at New York.

Bidding Farewell to the World.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Cardinal Gibbons today performed the solemn ceremony of consecrating the lives of four young women to the church at the Convent of the Visitation, Mount Desales, Baltimore County. They were Miss Bessie Martin and Miss Annie Rainey of Baltimore and Miss Elizabeth McDermott and Miss Mary Seibert of Pennsylvania. They are all under 20 years of age, and the two Baltimore young women are well known in society. Miss Ella Quinn of Pittsburg was received into the sisterhood on probation. The ceremony took place in the little chapel of the convent, the Rev. William Parsons, the chaplain, assisting the Cardinal. A number of the relatives and friends of the maidens renouncing the world were present, and when the young women were draped with the black pall many eyes were suffused with tears.

Between America and Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Private advices from Washington say that the American Commissioners have taken the ground that Canada's fisheries should be thrown open to American fishermen, and that all restrictions to trade between the two countries in the shape of duties on natural and manufactured products should be removed. Sir Charles Tupper has so far opposed this method of settlement at the sessions of the commission. It is pretty well known, however, that Mr. Chamberlain thinks the proposal of the American Commissioners a fair one, and that he has so informed Sir Charles Tupper privately.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES.

THE LADIES DID ESCORT DUTY AT THE "F. L. V." LEAP-YEAR PARTY.

They Called for the Gentlemen in the Most Conventional Manner and Drove Them to the Hall—The Felsenthal-Hershman Wedding at the West Chicago Club-House—Young Ladies of Trinity Give a Japanese Tea—Receptions and Theatricals.

"Fifteen lovely virgins," if the interpretation given by the President of the "F. L. V." Club for these mystic symbols is to be accepted as correct, drove up to the residences of fifteen marriageable gentlemen last evening and boldly carried them off to Beck's parlors, at the corner of Robey and Madison streets, where the club was giving its first leap-year party. The ladies were vivacious and determined, and the gentlemen meek and lovely. The grand entrée was made at 8:30 p. m., but half an hour later the hall fairly hummed with the animated conversation and bright laughter of the forty couples assembled. The club was organized for the occasion, and last night's party is the first of a series which is to be given throughout the year. Pranks were played and jokes cracked until near 10 o'clock—and perhaps matches made, who knows? At that hour President Nellie Coyle and J. J. Sweenie locked arms and led in the grand march for the dance.

Twelve figures were danced through, the party breaking up at 2 a. m. Each member of the Fifteen Club wore a bright bit of ribbon as a badge and a corsage bouquet of roses.

Mrs. A. H. King, assisted by Mrs. Dr. C. A. Williams and Mrs. W. Richmond, gave a ladies' reception at her home, No. 192 South Ashland avenue, yesterday afternoon from 3 to 7 o'clock. There were about 200 persons present. An innovation was introduced in the serving of the frappé and confectionery after the collation by a band of little girls instead of the regulation colored waiter. The parlors were not decorated, but bouquets of roses and calla lilies stood prominent on the tables and mantelpieces, perfuming the entire place. The refreshments were served in the dining-room on separate tables, four ladies being seated at each table. There were present Mrs. Judge Tuthill, Mrs. Graeme Stewart, Mrs. J. Featherstone, Mrs. W. Penn Nixon, Miss Duffield, Mrs. Harry Owsley, and others.

The last reception and dance of the Ashland Club before Lent was given last evening at Martine's Ada street hall. About 135 persons were present. The stage had been picturesquely decorated with palms and tropical plants. It was quite an informal but pleasant affair, and very fully attended by the members of the club in regulation evening dress.

FELSENTHAL—HERSHMAN.

An event of some importance in Hebrew society circles was the marriage last evening at the West Chicago Club-House on Throop street of Mr. Lee Felsenthal, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Felsenthal, Louisville, Ky., to Miss Tillie Hershman. The ceremony was performed with a ring, under a canopy of evergreens and flowers, by Rabbi Felsenthal, uncle of the groom. Eight little children dressed in white preceded the groom and bride in the wedding march. Immediately after the ceremony the invited guests and the newly-married couple proceeded to the dining-room, where good wishes for the future happiness of Mr. Felsenthal and his bride were toasted till long past 10 o'clock. There followed dancing, lasting till midnight. A number of the invited guests were friends who had come from a distance to bid godspeed to the happy pair. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bauer of Chatfield, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Felsenthal of Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. I. Waixel, Miss Emma Pfueltzer, Miss Carrie Danhe, Miss Emma Frohman, and Z. Hofheimer.

HELPING-HAND SOCIETY OF TRINITY.

The Helping-Hand Society of Trinity Episcopal Church, Michigan boulevard and Twenty-sixth street, composed of the young ladies engaged in missionary work in Trinity parish, gave a Japanese tea yesterday afternoon and evening in Trinity house, a little frame building which is used for guild meetings and other affairs of that kind. It was transformed yesterday into a regular Japanese pagoda, and in it, arrayed in Japanese costumes, were the Misses Willetts, Miss Fox, Miss Taylor, Miss Scott, Miss Randall, and Miss Dally. They had the regulation high-waisted gowns, with the grotesque sashes and bows and the grotesque manner of doing the hair. Indeed, they looked Japanese all through. The only real American thing about the affair was candy, and that was sold by Miss Lily Doane. Among those present were:

Mrs. Charles Raymond,	Mrs. Calhine,
Miss Alice Booth,	Mrs. Colman,
Miss Mary Scott,	Miss Fox,
Miss English,	The Misses Willetts,
Miss Dunton,	Miss Scott,
Miss Taylor,	Mrs. Twyman,
Miss Randall,	Mrs. A. S. Chamberlain,
Miss Jeveson,	Miss Dally.
Miss Doane,	

NOTES.

Mrs. A. O. Slaughter gave a reception from 4 till 7 o'clock yesterday.

Mrs. A. J. McBean gave an afternoon tea from 3 till 6 o'clock yesterday. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Kershaw. The Misses Mendonca poured the tea.

Mrs. George W. Hale gave a german at Kinsley's last night in honor of her daughter, Miss Hale, and her niece, Miss McKindley, of Kenosha, who is spending the season in Chicago. Forty couples were present.

The Kenwood Equestrian Club gave a german last night at the Kenwood club-house, which was participated in by about forty couples. Prof. Bournique acted as the leader of the german, while Pond's orchestra furnished the music for the occasion.

About 300 members of the Farragut Boat Club and their friends assembled last evening in the little theatre attached to the club-house to witness an enjoyable performance of the old English comedy, "The Serious Family." The amateurs all acquitted themselves well. At the conclusion of the comedy the theatre was cleared and the orchestra took up a convenient position on the stairway, where it furnished music for an enjoyable program of dances. The play will be repeated tonight.

HE LED A DUAL LIFE.

Albert Kennett Arraigned for the Murder of Anna Dannel in La Crosse, Wis.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Albert Kennett, accused of killing Anna Dannel, alias Dickie Denier, arrived here this morning in charge of an officer from Petersburg, Ill., and was taken directly to the county jail. He appeared unconcerned, but refused to talk about his case. Judge Hugh Cameron was secured to defend him, and, contrary to the original intention, he was arraigned before Judge Safford of the Municipal Court at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Notwithstanding the excitement that the case has caused very few people were present, as it was supposed the accused would be arraigned tomorrow. Counsel for the prisoner said he pleaded not guilty. The examination was then adjourned until Thursday at 4 o'clock, bail being refused. Kennett has not divulged any part of his experience with the dead girl, except to his attorney, and there is much speculation as to the defense. In Kennett's valise, which the officers found with him, were a silk plush sacque, wrapper, mantle, ornaments, and a variety of articles belonging to the dead woman. The tragedy is made more interesting from the fact that the prisoner has been such an enthusiast in religious circles for several months and has been leading a dual life.

Believers in a Peculiar Religion.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—In the southwestern portion of Allegan County there is a peculiar religious denomination known as "Sanctified Saints." They have but little faith in other sects, and consider the salaried minister an emissary of the devil. Their ministers receive no salary and no contributions are taken at their meetings for any purpose. His support is dependent on his own labor and the free-will offerings that are made. Salvation is literally free. They refuse to send their children to the public schools, regarding them as "inventions of the Devil." No deadbeats are allowed in their band. If any of their number violates their ideas of propriety he is promptly dropped. They hold meetings in the Township of Lee, near Grand Junction, in a house specially fitted for their use. It is a room equipped with rough wooden benches capable of accommodating 150 persons. At one end is a large platform with a small rustic pulpit. On entering the sanctuary the men greet each other with what is termed a "holy kiss" and the salutation "Praise the Lord." The women kiss and salute each other in the same manner. The meeting is opened by singing. When the chorus is reached every member holds up his right hand and beats time. It is a strange sight to see 100 hands waving in measure. Then an elder leads in prayer. One of the elders preaches a sermon, every sentence closing with the words, "Praise the Lord!" One convert was made during the evening. He threw himself flat on the floor in front of the pulpit. Six of the saints knelt around him and prayed until, as they expressed it, "the Devil was driven out."

THE SCANDINAVIANS FAVOR ENGLISH.

Why They Oppose the Present Way of Teaching German in Public Schools.

Last Sunday THE TRIBUNE printed interviews with a number of French and Italian citizens on the question of teaching German in the primary schools of this city. Yesterday prominent Swedes and Norwegians were interviewed with a view of ascertaining their opinions on that matter. The interviews revealed a number of interesting things, among others that the Scandinavian element is, first of all, intensely American in spirit; that the opposition to the German language as now taught in the primary schools—with one or two scattered exceptions—is exceedingly intense, and that the famous option clause, whereby children are compelled to keep the language throughout the course even against their parents' will, was not understood until THE TRIBUNE called attention to its provisions. They say that if it is intellectual training to learn one extra language then the learning of still another will be that much more training.

"My opposition to the teaching of any foreign language in the primary schools has always been pronounced," said Charles J. Sundell. "I consider that to impart such knowledge to children at that age is worse than useless. The public school could be used to far better advantage. Why, if you're going to teach German why not also teach Swedish? It's as consistent, certainly. I am just so much of an American now that I don't want my boy to learn any other language than the English. It is valuable time wasted and no child of mine will take German, option or no option. I'll even go this far and say that I'm opposed to our own parochial schools and churches, and the Swedish newspapers, not because they are Swedish, but because they help to retard the amalgamation of the races into American citizenship. One country, one language, that's my motto. We have adopted this land as our country, why should we try to perpetuate another's language or customs?

"Let me add this for the edification of your readers, for I imagine it is not generally known: the younger generation of Scandinavians don't care that—snapping his fingers—about their language. And they are right. They are anxious to be in fact as they are in name—Americans."

"The system is radically wrong," said A. G. Lundburg, "and was undoubtedly started to keep school teachers of German-American origin in our primary schools."

"Have any of your children taken German in the schools?"

"Yes, my little daughter had to drop it. It interfered materially with her English studies and added a burden on her brain which she could not stand."

"All bosh!" exclaimed W. A. Paulsen, a well-known Norwegian. "Why teach German sooner than Swedish? What right have we taxpayers to furnish this luxury to German citizens? I'm having a boy educated in French; I've got to pay for it; let the Germans pay for their children's education too. There are 70,000 Scandinavians in this city paying taxes to have the children of our German friends taught in that language, and not saying a word!"

"I believe the introduction of this foreign language in our primary schools has been exceedingly harmful," said Charles Sparre. "Our children don't nor can they master it. I have a boy of 14 years who has had it now two years, but I can't notice that he has made any progress in it."

"Has it interfered with his English?"

"I am sure it has."

"I consider this language in our primary schools as wholly unnecessary," said Gustavus Dahlgren. "If the parents of children want an extra language let them pay for it."

"English ought to be the only one," said Nils Anderson. "My children are not even learning Swedish at home. What's the use? They are going to be American citizens, and I'm going to see that they know their own language first of all. If it is well, as they say, to learn two languages, then why not three?"

LIBBY PRISON'S NEW BIRTH.

The Scheme of Its Removal as It Presents Itself to Some.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Once upon a time there were two brothers who fell to quarreling over sundry points of diverse opinion. The feud lasted until one brother's family was almost ruined, his children crippled, his property destroyed, and the seeds of a mighty hatred planted in his heart. But when he was finally vanquished, the heart of the triumphant brother melted and he made haste to fan into flame again the brotherly love and good feeling which had once warmed both of their lives. This endeavor the wise neighbors strove to encourage. They helped the brothers to know each other better, and so successful were these efforts that peace and prosperity seemed almost in sight, when, alas! certain busybodies whose cruel natures flourish only amidst strife and discord, began to shout to one: "Remember how he killed and burnt; he is not punished enough," and to the other: "We do not believe you mean to be good: we will never trust your promises."

The children were growing up who were babies when the quarrel commenced. Before them the busybodies waved the blood-stained flags and into their innocent ears poured the dark stories of carnage and wo. They filled the news channels of the land with hundred-times told tales of that dark and bloody time so that no child could escape the knowledge.

The wise and good of the people in vain urged that the way to promote brotherly love was not by repeating over and over the story of brotherly hate. A wolfish howl from the busybodies was the only response, and more eagerly than ever they pushed on their fiendish and self-elected task.

"Let us have kindergartens and industrial schools to train these children for useful and happy lives," begged the good and wise.

"Hurrah for a museum where the children can see the sword with which their uncle cut off their father's right arm!" responded the busybodies. "We will spend hundreds of thousands to keep alive that direful story!"

So to one of the most beautiful cities of the land, at an enormous cost, they dragged a building whose every brick reeked with the horror of brotherly hate against brother, and planted it high to be an object lesson to the growing children to teach them that money-making is excuse enough for any low enterprise, that quarrels are never to be forgotten, nor cruel knife or sword thrust out of sight.
VIRGINIA GORDON.

A Reception to President McCosh.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 7.—A reception was given to President McCosh this evening by the Penn Club, one of the leading social organizations of this city. The formal retirement of the venerable philosopher from the head of the college over which he has presided for a score of year, will take place at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees at Princeton Thursday. It is worthy of note that Dr. McCosh received official intimation of his choice as President of Princeton in May, 1868, after his remarkable labors in connection with the meeting of the Evangelical Alliance in New York. In October of the same year he returned to this country, and soon after delivered his inaugural address as President of the college.

The Tiskilwa Bank Robbers.

PRINCETON, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The two Tiskilwa Bank robbers, Fan Burnes and Jim Foster, recently arrested at Clinton, Ia., were brought to this city today. They were bound over to the March term of the Circuit Court in $6,000 bonds each, in default of which they went to jail. No evidence was given for the defense, but the prosecution introduced evidence to show they had been caught while trying to exchange some of the stolen silver for bills.

New Industry for Iowa.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Business Men's Association of Muscatine, Ia., is looking into the matter of beet sugar. The soil is regarded as particularly good for beet raising, and a company is said to be ready to invest $400,000 in the enterprise. It is also proposed to ask Congress for an experimental station similar to that in Kansas, and to make provisions for a bounty for sugar made. A committee has the subject in hand.

Celebrated Their Diamond Wedding.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Merrill, who live near Meadville, celebrated their diamond wedding today. Mr. Merrill is 97 years old and his wife 89. They were married in 1813. They have fifteen children living, ninety-nine grandchildren, and thirty-five greatgrandchildren, all of whom were present at the anniversary. Mr. Merrill is a farmer. He was a Lieutenant in the War of 1812.

Shot His Wife's Paramour.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Curtis-Wentworth case was tried in the Circuit Court today. In December J. B. Curtis, Village Attorney of Red Jacket, entered the photograph gallery of C. W. Wentworth, and after a few minutes' conversation shot him. Wentworth was badly wounded. In the trial today Mrs. Curtis took the stand and confessed criminal relations with Wentworth.

WHAT PITTSBURG PEOPLE DRINK.

Statement of a Scientist Who Examined a Drop of Water.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The impurity of the water used in Pittsburg is proverbial. A local scientist made the following statement this evening:

"I caught a small green speck not larger than a pin-head a few days ago and put it under the microscope. It proved to be a beautiful form of moss full of living organisms, some sluggish in their motion, others flitting around with almost lightning rapidity. These in shape and form reminded me of so many diminutive cattle and devil fishes. I detected no less than six distinct forms. Two snake-like forms which were very active kept diving through the densest portion of the moss, climbing to the top of the delicate branches, then diving into the sea of water apparently surrounding them, swimming with a snake-like motion through the water and into the moss again. One other snake form, sluggish in motion, thicker and very transparent, attached itself to a fern-like branch, swinging out into the water surrounding, but never losing its hold. Other forms, egg shape, with hair-like appendages, were swinging around slowly, while numerous creatures, infinitesimally small as compared with the above, flitted in all directions. The whole was, in fact, a mass of living creatures and network of eggs out of which others were developing. Now, what these were I am not biologist enough to tell, but just to think of a single drop of water containing such a mass of animalcules, and to think that in every drink of water we bolt thousands of such drops, each filled with these forms of life, and germs of disease! Who can say these forms are not the germs of typhoid, and which, when taken into the system, would not reproduce and result in the dread disease?"

It is proposed to expend $1,500,000 to remedy the evil.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Entrance on Clark-st., opp. Court-House.
HARRY L. HAMLIN......... Manager
LAST Week of the engagement of RUDOLPH ARONSON'S Comic Opera Co. in the New York Casino Success, THE
MARQUIS
Exactly as given at the Casino, New York. Seats should be secured in advance.
Next Week—Miss JULIA MARLOWE, the young American actress.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SPECIAL.
ADVANCE SALE for the engagement of
MISS JULIA MARLOWE
Will begin THURSDAY, Feb. 9, at 9 o'clock.
MONDAY,
INGOMAR.
During the engagement the following repertory will be given: Twelfth Night, Pygmalion and Galatea, The Lady of Lyons, The Hunchback.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
DAN'L SHELBY......... Manager
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
THE FLOOD-TIDE OF SUCCESS.
Hundreds Unable to Get Even Standing-Room.
Second week of the great Aquatic Spectacle,
A DARK SECRET.
THE HENLEY REGATTA
ON A RIVER OF REAL WATER.
Matinees Wed. and Sat. Prices—$1.00, 75, 50, 25.
Seats can be secured for one week in advance.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Matinee Today at 2 | SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS. THE HUMMING-BIRD. | Tonight at 8
New Songs. New Dances. New Medleys.
Monday Next—Katie Putnam as "Erma the Elf."

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Mrs. GEO. B. CARPENTER..... Lessee and Manager
BILL NYE,
The Famous Humorist,
Will deliver a lecture, and
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY,
The Hoosier Poet, will recite original poems
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 15.
Under the auspices of Chicago Press Club.
Reserved Seats $1, 75c, and 50c.
Box office opens 9 a. m. Saturday, Feb. 11.

McVICKER'S—A PERFECT THEATRE.
VENTILATION THOROUGH. 26 EXITS.
MRS. LANGTRY
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North Clark-st., one block from the bridge.
TONIGHT AT 8,
Australian Novelty Co. and Aimee, the Human Fly.
Next Monday—Parson Davies' Specialty and Athletic Co.

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TOWN LOTS, OR A PAPER CITY.
Big hit of MARGUERITE FISH and E. L. WALTON.

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Matinee at 2. Night at 8. A thrilling financial success. A rain-storm of real water. A lake of real water.
Dowling's "Never Say Die."
Crowded houses enthused with the wildest excitement. Ladies fainting. Men cheering.
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Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
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WANTED—THE EARTH.
USUAL PRICES.
Next Week—J. J. Dowling in "Never Say Die."

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SOUTH SIDE MUSEUM,
146, 148, 150, 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.
Week beginning Monday, Feb. 6.
ZIP and SHOO FLY, the Twin Mysteries.
The Italian Circus, Goddess of Love, Fiji Cannibals.
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Theatre No. 2—Richmond's Toboggan Carnival Co.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY NO. 35, K. T.—Sir Knights: You are requested to appear at your asylum, Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 12:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of our late Frater Thomas Carr. Carriages to Graceland. By order of A. WARRINGTON, E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888.

THE money market was quiet on the basis of 6 per cent for the best loans in this city. Sterling was unchanged. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was steady on a small volume of business.—The Chicago produce markets were the subjects of heavy selling, due to peace news and the expectation of larger receipts of grain. The cereals weakened badly, with foreign selling, while provisions were relatively firm. As compared with Monday pork closed 2½ cents lower, lard and ribs unchanged, wheat and corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, rye steady, barley and flaxseeds fully 1 cent lower.

FRANK LAWLER's anxiety to secure the repeal of the anti-butterine law is not fully understood at Washington. It is not owing to his sympathy with the toiling masses. Rather the contrary. His zeal is stimulated by the fact that the butterine manufacturers in his district contributed generously to his campaign expenses in 1884, and one of them "shut down" his packing-house at noon in order to permit some of his bosses to operate the Democratic Congressional primary in the Fifth Ward in Lawler's interest. In fact, Frank is moved in this matter by recollection of past favors at the hands of the monopolists, and also by a lively sense of favors to come.

A PETITION to the Mayor and the City Council in favor of incorporating in a city ordinance the suggestions of the City Collector in reference to the saloon is being extensively circulated in the West Division. It sets forth that "those suggestions and recommendations would afford to residents and property-owners a just and reasonable protection from imposition and injury to their families and property by the near proximity and multiplicity of saloons in their respective neighborhoods." The petitions appeal individually to the Aldermen to assist in passing such an ordinance. It is understood that the promoters of this petition will have the necessary ordinance introduced in a few weeks and that all the Aldermen will have a chance to go on record on the question.

IN view of the fact that the Aldermen had not copies of the elaborate gas ordinance prepared by the City Law Department before them Monday night they acted wisely in postponing action until the next meeting. But the matter should be definitly settled as soon as possible. The consumers of the West Division must go on paying at the rate of $1.50 per thousand until the matter is settled and the people of the other divisions continue paying at the rate of $1.25 per thousand. All this time the generous trust company is eager to supply all citizens with gas at $1.20, and may be induced to supply it at the rate of $1 per thousand. The Aldermen should exert themselves in the interests of their constituents. Let us have the cheap rate as soon as possible.

THOSE who think that Canada is a paradise for none but defaulters from the United States must be laboring under a big mistake. The business of grain warehousing in Montreal would seem to be nearly as profitable as were the mines of Golconda. The grain-elevating company there is reported to have earned a 20 per cent dividend for each of the two years last elapsed and to have paid an average of 14 per cent per annum for the last sixteen years. In addition to this it has bought and paid for a new plant which cost a little more than 80 per cent on the $150,000 of stock owned by the company. After the reader has got through with wondering at this statement there will still be room for much surprise that Gould, or Rockefeller, or Gibbs, or Westinghouse has not gobbled the whole thing up ere this.

A BADLY-MUDDLED correspondent asks THE TRIBUNE to explain an alleged inconsistency in insisting that the wool duty should be reduced for the benefit of American manufacturers and yet claiming that the effect of the high tariff has been to decrease the price of [domestic] fleeces to wool-growers. Certainly the tariff has not reduced the price of foreign wools needed for mixing with American fleece. Such wools are kept out; and, deprived of the raw material needed for mixing, the American manufacturers have closed their mills or run on short time, in face of the fact that American raw wool has steadily cheapened. The tariff has not benefited the wool-grower, because at the same time that it stimulated sheep husbandry with a delusive promise of high prices it rendered woolen manufacturers less able to use American wools to advantage. The high wool duty has been an unmixed evil. Under it the price obtained by the home wool-grower has fallen, while the woolen manufacturers have been crippled by cutting off the supply of mixing wools and the price of woolen goods has been kept up to consumers. The result has been a loss to all parties concerned and a gain to no one. The statement that prices to wool-growers have fallen while manufacturers and buyers of woolen goods have not been benefited instead of presenting an inconsistency embodies a striking and instructive truth to any one capable of grasping two ideas at once.

THERE is grave danger that the County Board may go too far in the direction of increasing salaries and creating new offices. The influences in favor of such a course are strong. A powerful lobby of interested officeholders are urging it. Combinations among taxeating cliques are being made and there is a tendency towards combinations among the Commissioners to serve favorit employés at the expense of the public. This was shown at the meeting of the County Board Monday. If the policy is persevered in much of the good work done by the reform board in the latter part of last year will be undone and the official cormorants will be again in control of the county. It is said that the attempt to raise the salaries of Deputy Sheriffs from $1,800 to $2,000, which failed Monday, will be renewed again next Monday. If it succeeds eventually, there will be an effort to raise the salaries of bailiffs, Deputy Coroners, clerks, etc. The Commissioners who are advocating the increase are hardly serving the public faithfully. Deputy Sheriffs are well paid at $1,800 per annum. There is not one among them who could earn as much at any other calling. It is well known that the more efficient among them enjoy various perquisits for serving papers with dispatch after hours, for acting as receivers and in other capacities in connection with the courts. The Commissioners had better go slow. There is not a valid reason to be advanced in favor of increase.

BISMARCK'S MESSAGE OF PEACE.

The full text of Bismarck's speech gives large and ample assurances of peace, made in the most confident manner and guaranteed by extraordinary securities, so far as Germany is concerned. If he omits any mention of Austria it is unquestionably due to the certainty that the danger of one would be the concern of both, and that, as against their union, no Power will be so rash as to take the field. One may well pardon the patriotic vanity of the Iron Chancellor as he surveys his work. To him more than to any other are due the consolidation and unification of the German Empire. He can now boast that he has made that Empire strong enough to resist attack and dictate peace. The passage of the $70,000,000 Military Appropriation bill and the enrollment of 700,000 more men, hitherto not expected to do duty beyond the frontier, into the active force of the army by the unanimous vote of the Reichstag not only strengthen all the guarantees of peace but emphasize the warning of the "Furor Teutonicus" will make it respected. In this work of cementing the German Fatherland and then making it so strong that it has no dangers to fear, the great Chancellor has undoubtedly achieved the ambition of his life and may well exclaim with a pride warranted by circumstances:

> We Germans fear God and nothing else in the world. Fear of God makes us wish to foster peace. He who breaks the peace will arrive at the conviction that the warlike and exultant love of fatherland, such as summoned the whole population of Prussia to arms in 1813, is a common possession of the entire German nation, and he who attacks it will find it armed to a man, every man having in his heart firm belief that God is with us.

Another guarantee of peace between Germany and Russia is contained in the magnanimous concessions which Bismarck makes to that Power—assuming them to be genuine and not inspired by Bismarckian sarcasm, notwithstanding his frank admission that his friendly feelings for her have cooled. He gives Europe to understand that the recent interview with the Czar was of a pacific character. He reviews the history of the Berlin congress and shows that he not only obtained for Russia all that she desired, but also secured the friendly offices of England. He shows that in the Bulgarian controversy of 1885 he favored the demands of Russia, though not to the extent of enforcing them by arms. He even goes to the extent of saying that if Russia by diplomatic means proposes the intervention of the Sultan he shall consider it a duty loyal to German policy to support her so far as it is compatible with the terms of the treaty, and he adds with that sarcasm which is peculiar to him: "Bulgaria will not object with sufficient strength to plunge Europe for its sake from Moscow to the Pyrenees, from the North Sea to Palermo, into a war the issue of which no man can foresee. Perhaps after such a war we should surely know what we had fought for." If these declarations mean anything they mean that he considers the Bulgarian controversy as a secondary matter in which Germany has no interest, and if Russia shall obtain control over that province by diplomatic means Germany will support her.

The logical effect of this remarkable speech has been to restore the European equilibrium and to quiet the rumors of war. Its frankness will have an equally quieting effect in Paris, London, Rome, and St. Petersburg, and if the Czar has the courage to resist the pressure of his war partisans the clouds will soon dissipate. So far as Germany is concerned, for seventeen years she has not presented so remarkable a spectacle as the outburst of patriotic enthusiasm with which this speech was welcomed and the unanimity with which the Reichstag voted the immense additional demand for money and men with which to keep the peace. He would be less than human did he not regard with pride the remarkable tribute of patriotic applause paid to him by all Germany. With not less pride will the German people regard the spectacle of their stern old Chancellor demanding and enforcing peace between factious States.

PLATT'S DEFENSE OF TRUSTISM.

Senator Platt of Connecticut might as well come out openly and defend the trust combines on the theory adopted by Aldrich of Rhode Island. The latter representative of the trust combinations holds that competition is unchristian and barbarous, and, in fact, nothing better than the merciless doctrine of the "survival of the fittest." In an enlightened state of society he thinks rivalry between manufacturers and producers should disappear, and, instead of competition being the life of trade, everything should be sold according to the established card-rate of prices, and tradesmen should make war on one another no more. Platt ought to give in his adherence to this transcendental doctrine and declare in favor of rewriting political economy. Placing his defense of trustism on humanitarian grounds Platt might claim some measure of consistency for his argument, and while rejoicing over a dazzling theory would at least escape the pitiful quibbling which distinguished his recent attempt to prove that trusts are in nowise fostered by a high tariff.

Referring specifically to the Standard Oil Trust, the great Gogebic Iron Trust, and the Coal Trust, Platt says there is "not a dollar of protection on anthracite coal or oil, and none on iron-ore that would lead to the formation of a trust." There are trusts and trusts, but, as Platt well knows, the one thing needful to the organization of such a combination is the absence of foreign competition, and this may be excluded by natural causes or by an artificially maintained tariff wall. An Oil Trust or a Gas Trust deals in a product not imported, and hence stands in precisely the same position as though protected by a prohibitory tariff, and, being rid of foreign competition, needs only avail itself of a monopoly charter or a federation of home producers to stifle domestic competition and possess the entire field. A trust dealing in non-importable gas or oil does not need the fostering influence of the tariff and could gain nothing from high duties, but this is no reason why other industries should have the aid of the law to give them a like monopoly and enable them to bleed the public at pleasure. Because a few great trusts stand outside the tariff is no reason why scores of others should be protected and maintained inside of it. If trusts like the Standard Oil, based on a natural monopoly, have to be organized and managed in studied evasion of the ordinary statutes against conspiracies in restraint of trade why should tariff laws offer a bribe to others to organize, avail themselves of an artificial monopoly, suppress domestic competition, and charge up to the full limit of a tariff framed to shut out foreign rivalry!

Senator Platt cannot pettifog this question by confusing together the trusts which owe their freedom from foreign competition to natural causes and those which gain such immunity through the imposition of tariff bounties. The life of a trust dealing in importable articles or products depends on the exclusion of foreign competition by a tariff wall. Without this aid no such trust can be maintained. A fair tariff ought to be high enough to protect home manufacturers against the bankrupt stocks of other countries, but not high enough to enable them to combine among themselves, monopolize the home market, and charge unreasonable and extortionate prices. The tariff should be so adjusted that when trust combines organize for purposes of extortion foreign competition may flow in and break the monopoly. Senator Platt and other trust protectionists know perfectly well that excessive duties put a premium on trusts, and their only purpose in harping on the rapacious combinations, supported by a natural instead of an artificial monopoly, is to blind the eyes of the people while they are fleeced by trust combines of every sort.

THE CONTROLLER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

Controller Burley in submitting his annual financial report to the City Council Monday evening recommended reductions in nearly all the estimates reported by the various heads of departments. The resources of the city will not permit concurrence in the extravagant proposals of the department chiefs, and the Controller is judicious and discriminating in recommending reductions. The municipal income from taxation, saloon and other licenses, and miscellaneous sources this year will be about $5,364,000. The estimates of the Controller for work to be paid for out of this fund amount to within a few thousand dollars of the income. The estimates of the department chiefs exceed it by about a million and a half. Economy as recommended by the Controller must be enforced by the Council. Economic as well as municipal law requires that the city expenditures shall be kept within the city's income.

The following table will indicate the items in which the Controller has made the principal reductions. The appropriations of last year are included for the purpose of comparison:

	Controller's estimates.	Department estimates.	Appropriation of last year.
Collecting taxes	$56,300	$66,300	$67,000
Department of Public Works	1,253,854	2,038,546	1,103,400
Election expenses	65,000	74,170	66,000
Fire Department	878,103	1,127,623	887,000
Health Department	305,300	368,500	322,000
Police Department	1,368,918	1,799,018	1,366,000
School Department	1,784,750	2,409,045	1,784,750
Sewerage fund	340,480	451,500	317,538
Street lamps	610,000	610,000	612,000

The estimates of the Department of Public Works suffer most at the Controller's hands. The chiefs of the various bureaus of this branch of the municipal service have vied with each other in swelling the total estimate. The amount recommended by the Controller is $150,000 more than was appropriated for last year. Some of the bureau estimates include the cost of building viaducts and approaches. The railroad companies, whose operations have rendered the construction of such viaducts necessary, should be made to pay the entire expense. Mr. Burley has applied the economical knife wisely in this case. A large slice is also cut off the appropriation for the Police Department. The police force of the city was added to considerably last year and the previous year. It is now quite adequate to the needs of the city. At least there is no need for such an increase as Superintendent Ebersold asks for. Mr. Burley also believes that the Board of Education ought to be able to manage this year with a sum equal to that appropriated last year. If the fads are abolished and proper economy is observed in other matters this can be done.

The only other item which calls for special comment is that for street lamps. We have been led to infer that on account of the anticipated reduction in the price of gas, particularly in the West Division, and through the reduction in the size of the burners in that section there would be a saving of nearly $150,000 to the municipality in this item alone. Surely this amount will not be necessary to provide for the illumination of hitherto unlighted portions of the city. The item for street lamps will stand paring. Of what benefit is it to the people of Chicago that the rate shall be reduced if the aggregate to be paid out is the same as before and $100,000 more than it ought to be? The Council Finance Committee ought to attend to this matter. The Controller has mapped out the prudent course for the committee to follow in other directions.

STATE BANK CHARTERS.

Proceedings are now pending before Judge Altgeld of this city which are of no inconsiderable importance to the State at large. We refer to the *quo warranto* in the case of Bernstein against the Chicago Trust & Savings Bank, the object of which is to wind that bank up and wipe it out on the ground that it is doing business under an illegal charter. So far as that particular bank is concerned the case is not entitled to special consideration by the public. The elimination of one bank from Chicago, especially one of the youngest members of the financial household, never would be missed; but if the charter of that institution were declared null and void the legal bottom of many of the strongest banks in the State, including two or three well-known and first-class Chicago banks, would drop out. Such being the case, it behooves Judge Altgeld to move cautiously and make no mistakes.

The bank in question is doing business under a charter granted prior to the adoption of the present State Constitution. The original name was the Peninsular Loan & Trust Company, which was changed in accordance with the authority granted and provisions made by the act of 1872. The validity of that statute was not seriously questioned for fourteen years. In the meanwhile a great many corporations having banking powers availed themselves of its privileges. But finally in a case which attracted little attention during its pendency the Supreme Court of Illinois held the act unconstitutional. The ground of that decision was that it was an attempt at banking legislation without submission of the same to a vote of the people. THE TRIBUNE believes the decision to rest on solid ground. But it does not follow by any means that the banks which reorganized to a greater or less extent in accordance with the act of 1872 should be summarily dealt with. On the contrary, the long lapse of time, during which everybody had a right to assume that the statute was valid, gives some rights. In even real estate twenty years of undisputed occupancy give a clear title. The courts should give reasonable time in which to remedy the defect in the organic rights of these institutions. In the case referred to Judge Altgeld said it was rather a novelty, and he would consider the motion to stay the judgment. This was the common-sense view of the situation and treatment of the issue involved.

Soon after the Supreme Court had rendered its invalidating decision the General Assembly convened, and among the acts of 1887 is one providing, among other things, for a submission of the act of 1872 to a vote of the people. This provision is a part of a more general banking act. That submission will occur in connection with the election of next November. No general State election was held last fall. It is not certain that the people will ratify the act; but that is possible. In the meanwhile there should be a stay of proceedings in all cases growing out of the Supreme Court decision in question.

MORE LIGHT ON GAS.

The letter of Ald. Gile, published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, tells a large part of the story about the Gas Trust. The case is stated in only an approximate way, but it is put mildly, and even the gas men can scarcely complain that the statement does them an injustice. Yet, according to the figures cited by him, the actual value of the property on which the people should pay enough to yield a fair rate of interest is only 30 per cent of the entire capitalization. The other 70 per cent is water, on which the parties who have injected it hope and expect to collect dividends in the future. It is this 70 per cent, being more than two-thirds of the whole, that constitutes the difference between the Gas Trust people and the public. It is a big one.

This fact cannot be kept too prominently in the front in all future discussions of the relations of the two parties—the gas people on the one hand, the consumers on the other. The question of quality of the gas supplied is a minor point, though not a small one. It is a mere side issue. So is the talk about projected improvements, which will amount to less than the sum which it is proposed wrongfully to extract from the pockets of our citizens in a single year. The one great thing, not to be lost sight of for a moment, is that the people who burn gas in this city, whether in their buildings or the streets, are asked to pay interest on some $25,000,000 which has no actual existence, and for the creation of which there is not the shadow of justification except what is conferred by the old claim that "might makes right."

It should also be borne in mind that the decline in the price of South Side gas to $1 was effected at a time when those in the business were learning how to manufacture the article more cheaply, and that, though this was brought about by increasing competition, the price was not reduced beyond the figure warranted by the changed cost of production. The facts recently stated by Mr. Burtis prove this, though he did not say it in so many words. The Consumers' Company approached bankruptcy not because its price was too low, but for the reason that its patronage was too small. One dollar per 1,000 feet is amply sufficient to pay a good profit on the cost of producing gas now, with a fair rate of interest upon all the capital invested in the business. The companies, or the trust, may succeed in forcing the city and the citizens to pay more than that for the current year, but the indications are that it will only amount to a making of hay while the sun shines and that the forcing of a larger sum will hasten the time when the people can obtain all the gas they want for much less than that without having to ask leave of the trust. In view of all the facts it must be concluded that the present policy of the gas people is a suicidal one. The rod they have put in pickle for the citizens of Chicago can scarcely prove to be anything but a boomerang.

WHEN Mr. Vilas went into the Post-Office as representative of the West he proceeded, like a wary politician, as he thought, to make himself solid with his section. He arranged the through mail service with sole reference to the newspapers of Chicago. For their benefit he contrived to detain the fast mail from the East for two hours longer than was necessary in that city, so that the Chicago papers could send out their early editions.—*St. Paul Pioneer-Press.*

Nonsense! The fast mail was established under the Administration of Gen. Vilas' Republican predecessor.

"BE still, sad heart, and cease repining,
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining."
No truer word of comfort e'er was spoke.
Devout Chicagoan, though thou gasp and choke,
Have faith! Some day thou'lt rise above the
smoke.

"SPODOBS Volapük" on a letterhead means "We correspond in Volapük," but it looks like a premeditated insult.

THE Jacksonville (Fla.) *News-Herald*, in an article on the use of slang and flippancies of speech, says a deliberate assault on the anatomy of a word is unpardonable. But is not a surgical operation on a diseased or malformed word sometimes not only pardonable but necessary?

SUCH marriages as those of Martin Kujawski and Anna Takowska in South Bend, Ind., and of Edmund Szezepankiewicz and Fannie Kuzinska in Philadelphia, which have just been recorded, are commendable. They reduce the unutterable horror of four such names one-half by making them only two henceforth.

"RAMBO," said Baldwin, "what is the reason you drink your beer and whisky through a straw nowadays?"

"I promised my dear little wife last New-Year's Day," replied Rambo, feelingly, "that I would never touch my lips to the intoxicating cup again, and I'm a man of my word, Baldwin."

MRS. HELEN M. GOUGAR made a speech in Rockford, Ill., a few days ago, which the *Register* of that city describes in the following wild burst of eloquence:

> She talked like a windmill. Ideas rolled off her tongue like water off a duck's back. Words crowded each other like passengers in a 6 o'clock Chicago street-car, but they could not trip her up. No matter how fast they flowed or how they pushed and jostled each other, they came to the auditors' ears clearly, well enunciated, with a persistent power pushing into the mental reservoir the glowing thoughts of which they were the outward clothing.

FIRST gushing female philanthropist (with bouquet)—I have been in every greenhouse in the city and these are all the choice flowers I could find. Isn't it too bad the poor dear man murdered his wife at this time of year?

Second gushing female philanthropist (with tray of delicacies)—If it had been even a month later I could have found ever so much nicer fruits and earlier vegetables than these. It does seem as if he might have been more thoughtful.

THE suspicion is gaining ground that winter can live some time after its back has been broken.

AN Eastern exchange says that Dr. Melancthon L. Ruth, a surgeon in the United States navy, has acted as usher at fifty-one weddings in Washington. The poor man is doubtless glad to be of some use in this world.

LET me lecture to Americans at $500 per night and I care not who makes her copyright laws.—*Haggard.*

NOW THAT a murder of more than ordinary fiendishness and atrocity has been committed in Chicago the customary efforts to make a shining saint of the murderer will be made with rather more than the usual alacrity.

THE editor of the New York *Star* devotes another half-column to the Chicago foot. He seems to be getting thoroughly *en rapport* with his subject.

"IN the prison cell I sit" was written by a Chicago author. The old Libby prison will not be out of place here.

CURRENT NOTES.

If a man feels like singing after his wood-pile has been stolen he might sing "The Lost Cord."—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Nothing so uncertain in life as the condition of an investigated bank run by imbecile directors and an old "honored and trusted" cashier.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

The following is related of a popular divine, in conversation with one of his parishioners who was fearfully addicted to profanity and at the same time one of those conceited fellows who are apt to allude to themselves as "plain, blunt men." The latter concluded a speech with this shibboleth, adding, "And I call a spade a spade." The patient dominie responded: "I am glad you do, Mr. B——, I was afraid you would call it a d—d old shovel."—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

An amateur actor has been shot in Mississippi. We are not in favor of shooting amateur actors. Imprisonment for life is a punishment severe enough.—*Norristown Herald.*

Old Mr. Bently—I hear that Henry George an' Dr. McGlynn don't speak to each other any more. Old Mrs. Bently—Is that so? I allers thought them two men had good sense.—*New York Sun.*

A serious accident occurred in an up-town house the other night by a misplaced switch. The owner's husband stepped upon it and ran a hairpin into his foot to the depth of an inch.—*Norristown Herald.*

Stranger (to boy)—Boy, can you direct me to the nearest bank? Boy, I kin fer twenty-fi' cents. Stranger—Twenty-five cents! Isn't that high pay? Boy—Yes, sir, but it's bank directors what gits high pay.—*New York Sun.*

"What is the Capital of Illinois?" asked a broker of his partner when he could not recollect the address of a correspondent to whom he was writing. "I forget," was the reply, "but it's all in bonds, and is listed at the exchange."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Waiter (to customer)—Ain't de soup all right, sah? Customer (dubiously)—Ye-es, it tastes all right; but I am a barber, and I wish you would ask the chef if he doesn't want a bottle of my Egyptian Tonsorial Elixir; it prevents the hair from falling out.—*Philadelphia Call.*

The social sensation of Chicago is a club-swinging class of young ladies. The ladies all dress like Mary Anderson as Galatea, and then swing clubs like sixty. They could get the same amount of exercise over a washtub—helping their poor old mothers—but it would be less hightoned.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Miss Minnie Freeman, a Nebraska schoolteacher who saved the lives of thirteen children in a blizzard by tying them together so they could not get separated, has received nine offers of marriage on account of her bravery. For the first time our Eastern schoolmarms regret that we have no blizzards in New England.—*Lowell Courier.*

PERSONALS.

Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New Jersey, is worth $200,000, all of which he has made in his office and in Wall street. He has held the office nearly twenty years, and his salary is $10,000 a year.

King Leopold of Belgium has sent the Sultan of Morocco a railroad locomotive as a New Year's gift. The African potentate will find his present of a white elephant nature, as there is not a railway in his dominion.

Roswell P. Flower declares that he is not a candidate for the Presidency, Governorship, or any office under the sun. This is sad news for the boys who expected to again have the pleasure of tapping Mr. Flower's bulging bar'l.

Charles Crocker, President of the Promontory Cattle Company of Utah, has consummated a deal by which his company secures 30,000 head of stock cattle, to be turned upon their immense ranch of over 1,000,000 acres near Salt Lake.

Henry C. Ball of New York is the only Republican remaining in the Consular service of the Government. He is Minister to the Central American States, but will doubtless soon lose his head, as a good New Jersey Democrat is after the place.

Mary Dixon, who was brought to this country from Africa in 1799, is yet living in Monroe County, North Carolina, and is believed to be 125 years old. She is small in stature, has very little flesh on her bones, and is positively hideous in her ugliness.

Gen. Sheridan is said to be growing very tired of the constant iteration of his name in connection with the Presidency, and when an acquaintance approaches the subject the soldier becomes positively rude and turns on his heel and walks away.

Gov. Oliver Ames of Massachusetts is a portly man with a chalky-white face and Hebraic cast of countenance. He wears small, gray side-whiskers, and has a shrewd look about the eyes. He says: "There is no doubt that Mr. Blaine is the choice of Massachusetts Republicans for President by an overwhelming majority. The delegation from the State will favor him. The Democrats will get the mugwump vote, whomever we nominate."

Henry Stayab of San Francisco is declared by one of the papers of that city to be constructed upon the dual principle of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. For whole weeks, it is said, his complexion is of a light yellow, resembling that of an ordinary Spaniard. Then suddenly his skin will turn to an Ethiopian black, so that his friends cannot recognize him, except by his clothes. It has been noticed that when wearing the light complexion he is jovial and fond of society, but when black he pulls his hat down over his eyes, becomes morose, and seeks to avoid recognition by his friends.

Strange "Protection to American Labor" in the La Salle Zinc Works.

Chicago *News:* A local protectionist journal cites the case of a protected industry not a thousand miles from Chicago which, it claims, could not be carried on without a high tariff and which, in case of any reduction of the tariff, could only be carried on by lowering the wages of its employés. The idea is reiterated by the proprietors of this industry that they could get along quite well without any so-called protection to "American labor," but that, at the same time, their laborers would be the sufferers.

The proprietors of this industry further say: "We have 51 Americans, 64 American-born Germans and Poles, 46 American-born Irish boys and young men, 11 English, and 356 Poles and Germans working in our factory."

Thus, these proprietors of this protected industry admit that all that has been done by it toward protection to American labor has been to employ 367 foreigners to 161 men of American birth in their works.

Now, in view of the above statement, and of the fact that these works have been in operation on an extensive scale only since 1866, it is evident that in a few years there will not be a single American employed in them. So that the highest result of such protection as is afforded them will be to transfer European pauper labor to America in larger and larger proportions, with the additional result of reducing this protected industry to the condition of that of Pennsylvania mining. What that condition is may be seen by the daily accounts of the risings of this same foreign imported pauper labor against its oppressors.

The Blight of Labor.

Philadelphia *Record:* When a sewing-woman slips on her thimble (taxed 25 per cent) and threads her needle (taxed 25 per cent) with thread (taxed 55 per cent), and snips it off with scissors (taxed 35 per cent), and sews a button (taxed 25 per cent) on her husband's winter flannel shirt (taxed 68 per cent), she is quite unconscious in her effort to get on in the world how the blessed tariff bears down upon her. Probably not one woman in the land ever thinks of it. But it is high time she should think of it, and make her husband, who is clothed with the right to vote, act upon it. High taxation is the blight of labor.

A Pressing Demand of the Time.

Philadelphia *Record:* A Stove Trust and a Gun Trust are the latest products of the tendency to combination which has been developed in the commercial world. The stove manufacturers are not sure of their ground: but the makers of arms are reasonably certain of bagging their game. A peremptory prohibitory legislative check upon such proposed combinations as these is one of the pressing demands of the time.

Cleveland May Get Left.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The campaign of Mr. Cleveland is no longer a walk-over. He requires the votes of two-thirds of the Democratic delegates in the convention. If the fight against him is prosecuted with as much cleverness and success as has marked its progress thus far, he will never get them.

The Popular Circus.

New York *Press:* The Kansas City *Times* says that Sam Jones ruined Kansas City's theatrical business for the month of January, it being, probably, the most disastrous winter month ever recorded in the amusement history of the city. Circuses nearly always do damage the theatres.

The Two-Horse Act.

San Francisco *Alta:* This country has the most horses of any in the world, except Russia. We have 9,500,000 and Russia 21,500,000. We are surprised at our small number, for so many men ride two.

No More "Reform" Nonsense.

Portland *Oregonian:* It is evident that this is regarded at the White House as the year for "practical politics," and not for administration upon the principles of civil-service reform.

Mr. Blaine's Great Luck.

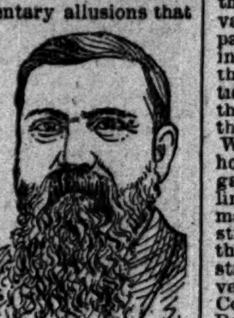
Boston *Globe:* Ex-Speaker J. Warren Keifer of Ohio is out against Blaine. It is a piece of luck for the man from Maine.

WILL BROWNING GET IT?

AN UNCERTAIN CONTEST OVER THE LAND COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Strange Case of Hugh Thompson—Extradition Problems—The Interest of Illinois in the Swamp Land Bill—Postmaster Clendenin's Case—An Order Concerning Private Telegraph Wires—General Gossip from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Illinois colony believes that Judge Browning of Franklin County will be appointed Land Commissioner. This belief is based upon the complimentary allusions that have been made to his indorsements by the President. No direct intimation that he will get the place has been given. Judge Browning has filed some very strong indorsements with the President. All the State Supreme Judges, more than one-half the Circuit Judges, and a large array of lawyers and politicians have testified to his worth. What gives his friends hope is the fact that no appointment has yet been made, and the intimation that Acting-Commissioner Stockslager will not be appointed. The Indiana people have been rallying to Stockslager's support within a day or two, and he may yet be given the place.



JUDGE BROWNING.

The strange case of Hugh Thompson has just passed through the Pension Office. It is a remarkable story. Thompson left home a boy of 18 to march with the Union forces. At the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded in the head, and from that time until 1872 his life is a blank to him and his friends. The army record shows that he was at the battle of Chickamauga. After that he was reported missing, and until a few months ago his family mourned him as dead. Under this impression his father applied for a pension in 1875, but was refused because he was not a dependent at the time of the supposed death of his son. From the battle of Chickamauga until he was restored to his friends Hugh Thompson did not know his own name. Until 1872 he had no consciousness whatever. Where he spent the interval he does not know. In that year he was walking near the little town of Cleveland, in Illinois, when the memories of the war returned. He did not know his name. He was clad in old soldier clothes, with a blue soldier overcoat. He dimly recalled a great battle in which his comrades were hard pressed and that was all. To his mind the battle was just over. From that time until last year he was a ceaseless wanderer. He had intelligence enough to care for horses and do odd chores, but his name, his family, and his regiment were all a blank. In his wanderings he made his home in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas, picking up three wives, all of whom are dead. His misfortunes appealed to the old soldiers. They cared for him, and made many efforts to learn his history. Among them he was known as "Shorty," "Old Reliable," and the "Nameless Soldier." In a little Testament to which he clung through all his misfortunes was written the name of Thompson, and this was supposed to be his name. Some time last year he was at a soldiers' meeting in Michigan. His story was printed in a local paper. This found its way to Van Wert County, Ohio, where the elder Thompson lived. Hope was revived in the old man, who had mourned his son as dead for twenty-five years. He began a search for his son, and finally found him in Kansas and brought him back to the scenes of his childhood. Many things which had baffled memory were recalled. He had been engaged in youth to a girl whom he remembered as "heavy set," and although a quarter of a century had passed there was some peculiarity about her that led him to recognize her at sight. One day he was taken to an uncle's where many hours of his youth were passed. As he came to the barn a flash of intelligence came to his face and he said that was the barn he had so often tried to recall. His own people only identified him through the Testament which his cousin had given him, and which he had preserved together with some verses she had written. The Pension Commissioner is satisfied of his identity and a pension will be issued to the poor wanderer in a few days.

Nearly every other county in Illinois will be interested in the Swamp Land bill which a majority of the House Public Lands Committee has agreed to report. It does not differ materially from the one recommended by the same committee in the last Congress, but if it should pass the various counties of Illinois would be entitled to sums aggregating over $300,000. The measure provides for an indemnity for all cash sales of swamp lands to the amount that the Government actually received, for all lands otherwise disposed of at the rate of $1.25 per acre, for the redemption of indemnity certificates, and for the adjustment of all swamp lands in the odd-numbered sections of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The bill agreed to by the majority concedes everything asked for by the Illinois people. Messrs. Holman of Indiana and Jackson of Pennsylvania form a minority who oppose all features of the bill except those providing for the adjustment of cash sales. Next to Arkansas and Mississippi, Illinois will be more benefited by this bill than any other State. Some of the counties in the State to which these moneys are due have disposed of their claims to private speculators at one-half their face value and less, while others are in the hands of claim agents, who will get a large share of the money. A few of the Illinois counties have held to their claims, and these will be paid in full upon the passage of the bill. Judge Payson tells a good joke upon himself in connection with swamp land claims due to Iroquois County. Under an old law he found a year or so ago that $9,000 was due to that county, but in the ordinary course of things it would have taken a year or two to pass through the routine of the Interior Department. Being on special terms with the then Secretary of the Interior and Land Commissioner, he requested that the case be made "special." His request was granted, and he proudly wrote a letter to the Clerk of Iroquois County, which is in his district, showing how he had been working for his constituents. In a few days a reply came saying that Iroquois County had no more interest in the claim, it having been sold to a Chicago speculator, and the Judge found a man already wealthy had received the benefit or his influence instead of his Iroquois County constituents.

The British extradition treaty was again discussed is executive session of the Senate today, other Senators than Riddleberger having a chance to say something. The members of the Foreign Relations Committee sought to explain that their amendment, instead of enlarging the objectionable or doubtful features of the treaty, defined and limited them so that there could be no loose or double constructions. Objection has repeatedly been made to the "dynamite clause"; that the language about "malicious injury to property whereby life was endangered" was indefinit, because under it a person pushing a brick off a wall on the head of some one below might be held for extradition. The amendment of the committee by specifying the "use of explosives" as well as "obstruction of railroads" does away with this objection. As regards Senator Eustis' point that none of the States of the Union have laws like the stringent Crimes acts passed by Parliament within the last two years, and that thirty-six States might pass such laws and the thirty-seventh remain an asylum for dynamitards, it is said the English Government is ready to take the chances of this kind provided the treaty is ratified. A mistaken idea got out from Riddleberger's offering the Russo-German extradition treaty in open session yesterday. It was supposed he wanted to give the impression that the clauses making political offenders extraditable and the "preparation or possession of dynamite" a crime were like the provisions in the Phelps-Rosebery treaty. His purpose, however, was to show that England had refused to ratify a similar treaty with Russia, though it was negotiating one not unlike it with the United States. The extradition treaty between Great Britain and Russia was signed in February, 1887. It is not in any of the British state papers received at the State Department thus far, and its exact terms are unknown. It is claimed, however, that England refused to except attempts on the life of the Czar from the category of political crimes, and that a Nihilist who makes such an attempt and flees to England cannot be extradited.

"Deacon" S. V. White's disclaimer in the House of the story about his having a private Wall street wire has had a good effect. Speaker Carlisle will direct the removal from the House corridor of all telegraph and telephone wires used exclusively for stock purposes. The Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Leedom, has charge of the "privileges" of the House corridors, and to him go the applications for space in the big halls. He explains the present state of affairs by saying the private wires belong to the Western Union Company, and that they were allowed to be run in upon representation by the company that they were necessary to the proper transaction of their business. As to the use to which they are put he has no knowledge other than hearsay. The wires are leased by the Western Union to the several stock-broking houses, which furnish the operators and gather the business which goes over the lines and supply the latest quotations on the market to those who want them. It is a striking commentary on the legislation of the Congress of the United States that Wall street should have at least a foothold on the very threshold of both Houses. In the last Congress during the various phases of the Pacific Railroad legislation several Congressmen were notorious as patrons of the "ticker." One of them expected to be put on the Pacific Railroads Committee in the present Congress, but was disappointed because other members of the committee would not serve with him.

The President was entertained at dinner this evening by the Secretary of War and Mrs. Endicott. Mrs. Cleveland was not present, owing to the death of her uncle, Mr. Harmon, a few days ago. The arrangements of the table were simple. About an oblong centrepiece of ferns and asparagus vine thickly studded with pine and white tulips were arranged tall, old-fashioned silver candelabra in which the candles were under pink and white shades. Small dishes of cut glass held peppermint drops, bon-bons, and conserves. At either end of the table were large stands of repoussé silver for the champagne. The President and Mrs. Endicott occupied seats at the east end of the table, while facing them sat Secretary Endicott and Mrs. Ingalls. The other guests were Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Dickinson, Speaker and Mrs. Carlisle, Secretary Bayard, Gov. and Mrs. Carroll, Senator Edmunds, Mrs. McPherson, Miss Bayard, Miss Endicott, and Mr. William C. Endicott Jr.

Postmaster-General Dickinson has not considered the Clendenin case since he took charge of the Post-Office Department. Just before Col. Vilas went over to the Interior Department it was intimated that the charges made against Clendenin by Senators Seiter, Stevenson, Higgins, and Foreman and the Democratic State Central Committee were deemed sufficient to warrant the department in making an inquiry into his connection with the Springfield printing ring. Nothing has been done about the case since Congressman Springer and Judge Creighton of Springfield, who tried the suit brought by Rokker & Co. to enforce the contract, called at the Post-Office Department today. After they had left an officer in authority said the Postmaster General had too much important business on hand to be fooling away his time on so unimportant a matter as the Clendenin case. It looks as if the Illinois politicians were to be ignored.

Thomas B. Reed of Maine and Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois are the Republican members of the Committee on Rules. They do not agree on many things, Cannon standing up for Western ideas, while Reed has the notion, not uncommon with New Englanders, that the seacoast States are entitled to shape all questions of party policy. Cannon, however, admires Reed's ability and feels sorry for his lack of good looks. Speaking of him the other day, the Illinois member said that Reed affected him in the same way that a noted Chief Justice of Massachusetts did Rufus Choate. Said Cannon: "In the presence of Reed I have, quoting Choate, the same feelings as a Hindoo has when he bows before his idol—I know that he is ugly, but I feel that he is great."

"Phil Armour has stirred up the South from the Gulf to the Ohio," said a member of Congress today. "Every member from the cotton-seed districts has been getting stacks of letters and telegrams urging that nothing be done in the lard business till they can be heard. They're going to swoop down on Congress in a mass, and the pure-lard fellows had better get ready for a big fight." The Senate Agricultural Committee will give the mixed-lard and cotton-seed oil men a hearing on the Dawes bill tomorrow.

The old claim of the Chicago Custom-House employés was passed by the House today through the efforts of Mr. Dunham. It amounts to several thousand dollars. The claim is for overtime work done while William Henry Smith was Collector of Customs. Secretary Folger declined to pay the bill, and it has been hanging up ever since. The measure will probably get through the Senate in a short time.

The clothing-men who are here to get the duty on ready-made clothing raised about 200 per cent in order to "equalize" met with rather cavalier treatment. They had a talk with Chairman Mills, but the Ways and Means Committee did not look upon the subject as one demanding a formal hearing, and it will probably accept Mr. Mills' recommendation, whatever that may be.

A petition was presented by Senator Cullom today from the Martin Baker G. A. R. Post of Jeffersonville, Ill., against the Hoar "Cent-a-Day" Service Pension bill. In the opinion of these veterans the Hoar bill was almost too ridiculous to merit serious attention. This seems to be the opinion of a good many other people.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson will leave for a two weeks' trip to Jacksonville, Fla., tomorrow. Duff Haynie, his chief clerk, who wants to be nominated by the Illinois Democrats for Secretary of State if his chief is not put up for Governor, will be Acting First Assistant during his absence.

Dr. Luce of the Medical Board of Pension Examiners at Bloomington has resigned.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following companies:

The City Building & Loan Association of Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Edwin T. Johnson, R. G. H. Huntington, F. S. Gray, E. F. Barton, and Charles G. Barton.

The Lake Street Elevated Railway Company of Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, H. P. Thompson, T. P. Hicks, P. O'Donnell, and others.

The Hazelton Tripod Boiler Company of Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, Milton W. Hazelton, Charles Halleck, and Charles B. Holmes.

The F. D. Hatch Oil Company of Kankakee; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Frank D. Hatch, F. E. Hatch, and F. S. Hatch.

The Illinois Belding Mortar Company of Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, D. S. Covert, W. P. Thornton, and Joseph N. Barker.

The Ainsworth Coal & Mining Company of Ainsworth, McLean County; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Samuel F. Bane, F. W. Maurice, L. C. Blake, John Wyckoff, and others.

The Chicago *Journal of Commerce* Company; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Arthur D. Wheeler, Russell Whitman, and Samuel S. Parks.

The American Agency of Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Earnest Hitchcock, Edwin G. Donneldson, and S. H. Lea.

The Rankin Hall Association of Rankin, Vermilion County; capital stock, $2,000; incorporators, D. R. Cole, C. A. Cutting, Joseph Carter, and others.

The Silver Leaf Pleasure Club of Chicago filed certificate of organization, with Jerome Zelenka, James B. Bouska, and Charles F. Chochola as directors and managers.

Also the Fox River Fish and Game Association of Chicago, with Charles F. Hills, J. C. McCord, Andrew Lovell, D. F. Barkley, and others as directors and managers.

Also the Scandinavian Benevolent Association of Monmouth, with John Swanson, John Johnson, and Swan Watson as organizers and directors.

Just Cause of Action.

Before Justice Duffy, the John Marshall of Harlem, yesterday, a young woman asked for and got a summons against a man who had called her "a pianist." Considering the atrocious assaults made upon the piano by many "pianists," the complainant will have general sympathy.—*New York Sun.*

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OTHER ALLIANCES MADE.

REASONS WHY BISMARCK CAN AFFORD TO BE INDEPENDENT.

Germany in League with Several European Powers—Further Comments from Different European Capitals on the Iron Chancellor's Great Speech Monday in the Reichstag—Gladstonians Strengthened—Miscellaneous News from Abroad.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Bismarck in his speech yesterday referred to certain other Powers with which Germany has concluded treaties of alliance similar to those between Germany and Austria and Germany and Italy. It is rumored today that Spain, Roumania, and Sweden are the countries referred to.

The bourse closed strong. Dealings were not numerous. Prussian 4s rose ⅝ per cent; Russian securities, 1 per cent; Hungarian and Austrian securities, ⅝ per cent; Dutch Bank shares, 3 marks higher.

Emperor William received Prince Bismarck today, and expressed his approval of the latter's speech in the Reichstag yesterday.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Prince Bismarck's speech was volubly discussed in political circles today, and on the whole favorably. The weak point is considered to be the abandonment of the defense of Turkey. It is believed that if Lord Salisbury should assist in maintaining the status quo public opinion would support the Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—Gen. Vannovski, Minister of War, is holding frequent conferences with the Czar, attended by his Chief of Staff, Gen. Obertcheff, regarding the position on the frontier. Trustworthy reports state the utmost confusion prevails in the transport and commissariat services. It is the accepted belief in official circles that the Government will make no change in the military measures already determined upon.

The Moscow *Gazette*, discussing the Austro-German treaty, says: "Henceforth it will be impossible for Russia to confide in allies whose hostilities toward her have been proved. An alliance between Russia, England, and France must be effected to counterbalance this 'peace league.'"

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The German party in the Reichsrath today introduced a proposal to incorporate the Austro-German treaty of alliance in an act of Parliament. The Czech representatives received the proposal with derision, and as the Government considers it unnecessary there is no chance of its being accepted.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—In Congress today Castelar said he considered Bismarck's speech an indication of the approaching struggle between the Germans and Slavs. He believed the hostility between Russia and Germany permanent, and that war sooner or later was inevitable. The animosity between France and Germany was only transitory, and would cease when the latter restored Alsace-Lorraine to France. The restoration of those provinces was the sole object that urged France to seek a Russian alliance. This reconciliation was desirable for all civilized countries interested in checking Pan-Slavism. He advised Spain to be neutral in European conflicts. He blamed Italy for entering the triple alliance, but praised her forbearance toward the Papacy, which he holds to have been far more respected since its loss of temporal power. At the conclusion of his speech Castelar said he felt he was growing old and would devote the remaining few years of his life to writing a history.

SAN REMO, Feb. 7.—Dr. Mackenzie proposes to return to London Thursday and report here again in a fortnight. There is no immediate necessity for tracheotomy in the Crown Prince's case, but it is feared it will be indispensable in the near future.

COMMENTS ON THE SPEECH.

The Iron Chancellor's Arguments Received with General Favor.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The *North German Gazette* says that yesterday's manifestation in the Reichstag reflects not only the agreement of the whole German people with Prince Bismark's policy, but it also testifies to the unity and strength with which they are ready in every way to accomplish their task and act as guardians of the peace.

The *National Zeitung* says:

Prince Bismarck's declarations against every aggressive war are and will remain the permanent guiding star of the German policy. Prince Bismarck, in acquainting the Germans with the idea of accustoming themselves to bear the heavy military charges as a fundamental condition of our position, has freed the nation from a state of mind which paralyzed its economic life.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says:

It is impossible to build up a golden bridge for peace in a more friendly manner than Prince Bismarck did in his speech yesterday.

The *Tageblatt* says:

Prince Bismarck's reviews of historical events displayed a love for peace carried to it furthest limits, which is only permissible to a state of feeling which is itself strong.

The *Deutsches Tageblatt* says that no German ever appreciated the value of the spirit of living in national strength as Prince Bismarck showed that he did.

Prince Bismarck is receiving telegrams from all parts of the Empire congratulating him upon his speech and approving the views he expressed. In the latter part of Prince Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag, where Bulgaria is referred to, he was reported to have said: "Whether had Russia desired to forcibly urge these rights [referring to Russia's rights in Bulgaria] difficulties would have arisen, I know not; nor does it concern us in any way." The official report shows that he said: "Whether, should Russia desire to forcibly urge these rights, difficulties would arise, I know not; nor does it concern us in any way."

The Committee of the Reichstag has approved the Military Loan bill without modification.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The leading organs, including the *Journal des Debats*, the *Paix*, and the *Siecle*, credit Prince Bismarck with pacific intentions. They say that his speech will make a favorable impression in Europe, despite certain reservations. The *Siecle* says that France only followed Germany's example and strengthened herself in order to be prepared in case of need. The Radical papers demand that France enter into a defensive alliance against "the unscrupulous Teuton." Several papers say that Prince Bismarck's speech is more peaceful in appearance than in reality, and contrast his words with his acts, including the Military Loan bill and the increase of the army. Statesmen express the belief that Germany sincerely desires peace equally with France, but they ask whether Prince Bismarck really serves the cause of peace in proclaiming a military hegira in terms which wound the amour propre of other nations and justify Russia's armament.

Gen. Boulanger attended the Chatelet Théâtre last night. He received a hearty welcome, and was greeted with cries of "Vive Boulanger" and "Vive Russe" from the people, both in the theatre and in the streets.

BUDA-PESTH, Feb. 7.—A banquet was given at the Casino last evening at which many of the Cabinet Ministers were present. A toast to Count Andrassy gave rise to a most significant demonstration, a reference to his part in effecting the Austro-German alliance being received with loud and long-continued applause.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—In political and official circles here it is believed that the profoundly pacific tone of Prince Bismarck's speech in the German Reichstag yesterday, which agrees with Russia's aspirations, will produce an excellent and tranquilizing impression everywhere.

The *Novoe Vremya* says:

The speech was a masterpiece. Prince Bismarck was calm, self-reliant, and perhaps sincere throughout, and his speech was undoubtedly pacific in tone. The speech was well delivered. The statements contained in it were too clear to deserve hostile criticism. The attack of the Russian press could equally have been addressed to the German and Austrian press. The other passages in the speech are such that every Russian patriot would gladly repeat. The peroration was especially full of deep feeling.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Accessions to the Gladstonian Ranks—Other Irish News.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—There is great rejoicing here over the news that two English members of Parliament, Sir Thomas F. Grove and Benjamin Hingley, who have heretofore acted with the Liberal-Unionists, have joined the Gladstonian party.

Archbishop MacEvilly, at the opening of the annual retreat in Tuam Cathedral today, declared he had authority to deny the rumors that the Pope opposed the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. Never, he said, had a baser calumny been invented. Not in Ireland, nor in the world, was there a heart that beat with more friendship for the Irish than that of Pope Leo's. The high position of his House imposed reserve, but he never turned against Ireland.

Mr. Blane, M. P., left Armagh suddenly today for London. It is reported that a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre has arrived at Loughrea.

Sullivan, the man convicted for boycotting Curtins, has been discharged by the Appeal Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The announcement was received with cheering.

Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—The Rio Tinto riots resulted in the death of twenty persons.

Señor Castelar created a sensation in Congress today by declaring that when the monarchy implants democratic reforms all Republicans must serve it. Senator Castelar made a long speech. In reviewing the European situation he censured the policy of a constant increase of armaments and the policy of conquest, and drew a comparison between military and industrial nations. Spain, he said, ought to follow the policy of peace and progress and to avoid conquests.

The War in Abyssinia.

ROME, Feb. 7.—Advices from Massowah say that Chief Adam, who went to protect the Acher, Gedamiegs, and Teroa tribes, had a skirmish with Ras-Aluias' soldiers, killing six of them and capturing one man and several rifles, of which three were similar to those used by the Italian troops. The Ailet Chiefs have come into the Italian camp and submitted. Gen. San Marzano, commander of the Italian forces, promised to defend their territory against the King of Abyssinia.

The French Naval Budget.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The debate on the naval budget began in the Deputies today. Admiral Krantz stated that France was compelled to keep many vessels at distant stations. In order to have a sufficient force at the Government's disposal at home it would be necessary to reduce the effective force in distant seas. Under the budget the Mediterranean squadron would receive an addition of two ironclads and the channel fleet three.

M. Flourens, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has hitherto had no seat in the Deputies, will contest one of the Basses-Alpes districts. In his electoral address he says he trusts France will advance in the path of democracy and liberty and that peace will be maintained with due regard for national dignity.

News Notes by Cable.

Advices from Shanghai say that nearly 2,000,000 persons are utterly destitute through the Hoang-Ho floods.

The Queen held a Cabinet council at Osborne Castle yesterday, and her Majesty signed the speech to be read at the opening of Parliament today.

The will has been proved of Thomas Jessop, the steel manufacturer of Sheffield. The fortune amounts to £636,000. The Jessop property in America is large.

The London Jockey Club has directed Sir George Chetwynd to bring suit for libel against Lord Durham on account of the charges the latter made touching the riding of Sir George Chetwynd's horses in various races. After the suit has been concluded the club will refer the matter to arbitration.

Mr. Gladstone greatly enjoyed his visit to Cannes. The weather there has been almost summer-like. Sunday he gave a dinner party, at which were present the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, Prince Radziwill, and Prince Hohenlohe. Yesterday he had a long conversation with the Emperor of Brazil, who is visiting Cannes. A distinguished company bade farewell to Mr. Gladstone at the railway station today.

TO COMPETE WITH STANDARD OIL.

A Company Said to Be Preparing to Fight the Big Monopoly.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Two schemes for piping Ohio oil are now under discussion here. Producers held a meeting today and decided upon forming a producers' pipe line. For some time a syndicate of New York, Toledo, Chicago, and Detroit capitalists have been forming a company which shall directly compete with the Standard Oil Company, but their plans and arrangements were kept secret until yesterday, when the men held a meeting in Detroit at which the final arrangements were closed. At the meeting yesterday over $25,000,000 was represented and the company is said to have backing for more than twice that amount. The company has made arrangements for laying a system of pipe lines from the Ohio oil-fields to Toledo, Chicago, and Detroit, and in connection with this they will establish in Toledo huge oil refineries under an entirely new process, of which this company owns the patents. They will, it is said, refine the crude oil and place upon the market a better quality of petroleum than the Standard Company is now furnishing. Besides this, they have spent many thousands of dollars in perfecting a new process of manufacturing artificial gas from crude oil, which they will supply to manufacturers and domestic consumers at a lower price than natural gas. A wealthy Chicago capitalist who is said to be one of the prime movers in the new company said this afternoon that the company is determined to compete with the Standard. They have the money to do it and nothing can overthrow their plans. The main line from the Lima fields to Toledo will be constructed at once. The capitalists have made arrangements with the producers, so it is said, to take their oil at a stipulated price and in addition pay them a certain amount of the profits. In this way they have been able to secure all the oil they can use and the right of way for their lines.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—There appears to be but little foundation for the rumor emanating from Toledo regarding the formation of a company to compete with the Standard Oil Company. The story doubtless had its origin in the fact of the meeting of the International Oil Company in this city Saturday last to complete a contract. M. R. Laforte, representing a syndicate of French, German, and Russian capitalists, for the use of the Hall patents in Europe. Refineries are to be built in the principal cities of Europe for the purifying of Russian petroleum and probably the manufacture of gas by means of the Hall process.

WORKING AGAINST CHICAGO.

Railroads Playing Into the Hands of Eastern Furniture Manufacturers.

Freight rates east on all classes of furniture were advanced from 30 to 50 per cent Feb. 1 by a combination of the railroad companies. Thirty or forty furniture manufacturers met at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon to oppose the advances, and organized the Chicago Furniture Manufacturers' Association. John Schoen was elected President and James H. Taylor Secretary and Treasurer. The Committee on Constitution and By-Laws is Leo Austrian, O. L. Wullweber, N. G. Johnson, and Adolph Carpenter. Joseph Deimel, Frank Wenter, and John Horn were made a committee to prepare a petition to the railroad companies and prepare resolutions concerning the increased rates. These committees are to report at a meeting to be held the latter part of this week.

President Schoen stated the situation thus: "The new rates are practically prohibitory and apply to all classes of furniture. There is a general advance of 50 per cent. For instance, on parlor frames we used to pay $1.50 per 100 pounds. That is double first-class rates. The companies have lowered the first-class rates four cents and make us pay three times the first-class rate, or $2.13 per 100—63 cents more. We sent our agent East last month to sell frames. He has usually sold 3,000 or 4,000. This trip he didn't sell more than 500."

Mr. Deimel of R. Deimel & Bros. said: "The Eastern manufacturers being unable to compete against us, have simply influenced the railroads to put up the freights. We haven't any recourse to the Inter-State Commerce Commission because there is no discrimination. If there were any shipments of furniture West the charges would be the same, but there are not. If the rates are not lowered we cannot compete against the East."

"Chicago is the greatest furniture manufacturing town in the world," said Secretary Talcott, of the Furniture Exchange; "the product was $18,000,000 last year and while the great market is in the West and Northwest and on the Pacific coast, about one-third of the product was shipped East last year. In 1872, when the Furniture Exchange was organized, there were twenty firms in this city. There are now 250. The Eastern men cannot compete against us because they have to buy their lumber West."

The general opinion at yesterday's meeting was that unless the rates are reduced Chicago manufacturers will be entirely driven out of the Eastern market.

Iowa's Cold-Water Cause.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The State Temperance Alliance met today with a small attendance. Considerable discussion was given to the legislation needed to strengthen the present law. Many members favor the Custer bill, but there is much objection to the feature which takes away from pharmacists all control over the sale of liquors.

THERE IS DANGER IN IT.

CARDINAL MANNING DISCUSSES THE SUBJECT OF SOCIALISM.

It Is the Opposit of Progress and Unjust to Men and Society—If the Principles Were Carried Out They Would Prove Fatal to Any Government—The Aim of English Ministers to Defend Balfour—Labouchere Gives Bismarck a Little Turning Over.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, Feb. 7.—Cardinal Manning has written a letter discussing problems about the unemployed and Socialism. When people interview him he is not apt to talk as thoughtfully as he writes. The great English Catholic pronounces Socialism a vision of society, governed by the law of nature only, under which the State is supreme, and therefore really the only landlord and really the only employer of labor. It is, therefore, the negation of all progress, and of all the social laws which wisdom, justice, and experience have sanctioned and matured. It is also an attempt to arrest or to reverse natural inequalities, an impossible task, and a theory replete with every kind of injustice to men and to society. It is needless to say that the "Poor law" of Elizabeth is profuse with social compassion without a tinge of spurious Socialism. The public employers of labor are an exaggeration of the worst danger in politics, coupled with the worst form of that danger—namely: exaggerated centralization. Even the centralization, inevitable and necessary for the ordinary administration of government, involving large patronage, with all its evils, is sufficiently dangerous in any State. The number of official persons is always large, but necessarily selected, or ought to be, for intelligence and fitness. But to make the State, that is the government of the day, the only employer of an unlimited number of the populace at large who must be the least skilled, successful, and to a great extent, trustworthy of the people would be a public danger, fatal sooner or later to any Commonwealth, and in such a Commonwealth as ours of certain and speedy disorder. National workshops in this country would destroy the labor market and would become a political influence in all the conflicts.

English Ministers are already dismally whimpering, writes Labouchère, because, they say, the wicked Gladstonians will obstruct action in Parliament, although, according to the Attorney-General and Lord Randolph Churchill, there was never any session so prolific in legislation as that of last year. All preliminary outcry is intended to enable the Ministers to gag all attempts to keep Ireland to the fore during the forthcoming session. They know that Balfour has exceeded the law, and that action in Ireland cannot be defended. They wish, therefore, that no opportunity be given the Opposition to show up his misdeeds in detail. It is no easy matter, however, to muzzle nearly 300 members of the House of Commons, and unless I am greatly mistaken the Ministers will find that Ireland will occupy a foremost place during the session.

The Tories have discovered a new mode of showing dislike to Gladstone. Almost every day letters are addressed him containing every species of filth. This has reached the point that his letters all have to be opened before being handed him.

I do not believe in Bismarck as a general pacificator. This clever rather than honest broker passes his existence sowing dissensions between European Powers in order to hinder them from uniting to put an end to the autocracy which he arrogates over Europe. This may be sound policy from a German standpoint, but that we encourage him in it is truly foolish. What he terms his league of peace between Germany, Austria, and Italy is in reality securing himself as a European autocrat. Lord Salisbury is a man after the Prince's own heart, because he can use him to menace Russia. Just as he tries to keep Russia and France apart in Europe, so does he try to keep us and Russia apart in Asia. Nothing he would like better than to see England and Russia by the ears. Not that he cares one straw either for us or Russia, but because war would occupy and weaken both. That Prince Bismarck is an exceptionally able man is unquestionable, but still half his success is due to the stupidity of those upon whom he has played his game.

The passing London week furnishes several historical anniversaries. Yesterday was one of the birth of good Queen Anne. Next Friday will revive memories of the Queen's marriage. Tomorrow is commemorative of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, and the next day the martyrdom of Bishop Hooper. Today was the anniversary of the birthday of Charles Dickens, who, if alive, would have reached 76 years. His grave in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey, beside those of Sheridan and Garrick, and shadowed by Thackeray's bust, was, as usual on the recurrence of the day, covered with flowers.

There have been acrimonious discussions about the special trains which were so freely supplied last year to royal visitors from abroad. The Queen will not pay for them, and the Treasury absolutely refuses to contribute a penny, and the guests never thought of planking down their railway fares. I suppose it will end in the respective companies having to write off their claims as bad debts.

Orders have been received at Portsmouth directing that the refits of the royal yachts Victoria and Albert and Osborne be completed March 15 in order that they may be in readiness that day to convey the Queen to Cherbourg. The Queen is to be accompanied to Italy by only a very small suite.

OBITUARY.

Seth Wadhams.

Mr. Seth Wadhams, one of the old settlers of this city, died at San Diego, Cal., Monday, aged 76 years. Mr. Wadhams came to this city early in the "forties," and for over thirty years was engaged in the ice business, the firm being Wadhams, Willard & Co. He lived for many years at Elmhurst, where he had established a handsome country residence, and devoted most of his time to the raising of Jersey cattle, his herd being worth $10,000, and experimenting in scientific farming. He had no children of his own, but many years ago adopted two sons, one of whom is a doctor. The other is not engaged in active business. During the course of his long career in the cutting, storing, and the sale of ice he accumulated a respectable fortune in city and suburban property, two prominent pieces being his sixty-acre farm at Elmhurst and Nos. 277 and 279 Madison street. He was of a retiring disposition, and his circle of friends was small, but by those who knew him intimately he was highly respected.

Garret Walker.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Garret Walker died at Pass Christian, on Mississippi Sound, this evening.

[Mr. Walker was the son of the Hon. Alexander Walker and brother of Norman Walker, chief editor of the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*. In the last six years he was totally blind and paralyzed, but he dictated several serials, which were published in New York magazines. In this manner he supported himself for several years.]

Prof. Henry A. Foster.

MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Prof. Henry A. Foster, musician, died this morning, aged 40, from the result of a paralytic shock received while seated at his organ in St. Andrew's Church Sunday.

The Pastor's Conduct Not Satisfactory.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—St. Paul's Free Protestant Church Society is excited. About forty ladies have recently withdrawn from the church, assigning as a cause dissatisfaction with the conduct of the pastor, the Rev. A. F. Steiger. There has been more or less trouble in the church over him for some time, but his friends claim him to be an injured man. The seceding members are among the richest people in Belleville, and a new society and church are expected to be the outcome.

The Much-Married Wilkins.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Letters are being received from day to day from women in different parts of the country claiming that John F. Wilkins, now in jail here, married and deserted them. Nana Hamilton, formerly of Eau Claire, Wis., is one of Wilkins' numerous wives. She is now here in a disreputable house. Last week her father came to St. Paul, when he learned for the first time of her downfall. She refused to return home.

THE THEATRES.

There was a rumor last night that there was trouble between Mrs. Langtry and Maurice Barrymore, her leading man. Mr. Barrymore was seen during the performance at McVicker's and declared that the report was without foundation. Mrs. Langtry had treated him with great consideration, he said, and had agreed to release him from his engagement in case he found it necessary to return to New York to look after other interests. "I shall know tomorrow," he said, "whether I shall leave the company or not. It is about the play "La Tosca," of which Fanny Davenport has the American right of production. I am informed that it is a plagiarism on my piece "Nadjezda." A good deal has been said on the other side of the question, you know, and I've concluded to witness the production in New York a fortnight hence and judge for myself. It's very possible I shall have no ground for complaint." Mr. Barrymore said he had no notion of trying to worry Sardou through the newspapers yet awhile.

Mr. J. M. Hill has made a new departure in dramatic circles in New York, assisted by Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, the President of the Nineteenth Century Club. As they express it, "it is meant to help bridge over the chasm between society and the stage," which, after all, can't be so very wide, seeing how many society women have nimbly cleared it at a bound without any difficulty. Last week there was given a dramatic olla-podrida, provided by Hill and chaperoned, so to speak, by Palmer. The spectacle of Mr. Hill as a mediator between society and the stage is interesting: he knows so much of both.

"Never before," writes Mr. George W. Reed in one of his invaluable criticisms, "have I seen a large audience so wildly excited as tonight over an incident in the drama 'Never Say Die.' In the third act the elements seem at war—thunder, lightning, a rainstorm of real water falling into a lake of real water. Mr. Joe Dowling, runs up stage, leaps high in air, dives in the water, and rescues Miss Nellie Page from drowning. Men stood up and fairly yelled." Mr. Reed, it should be added, is manager of the People's, and he is a warm admirer of all attractions that are billed there.

Mrs. Langtry has under consideration, with a view to early production, a new and strong domestic drama entitled "Rank," the work of Mr. J. H. Connelly, a New York journalist. Mr. Connelly is already known as the author of successful adaptations of "Clairvoyance," "La Famille Benviton," and other dramas that won popular favor a number of years ago.

Dion Boucicault for years has been writing a volume of memoirs. It will be when completed a unique and valuable work, embracing impressions of a remarkably wide circle of famous people transcribed while they were fresh in mind, besides recollections of events that have become historic. The publication is awaited eagerly.

It is said that Mrs. James Brown Potter is making immense preparations for her appearance next season as Juliet under Mr. Abbey's management. She has always had the most intense desire to be managed by Mr. Abbey, and as far back as her first visit to London under the chaperonage of Mrs. Paran Stevens she was in negotiation with him.

The characters in "Natural Gas," which will shortly be played here, will be taken by John Gilbert, Henry V. Donnelly, Eddie Girard, Amy Ames, Rachel Booth, and Katherine B. Howe. In Baltimore they added Frank Cushman, the minstrel, to play a negro character, and Miss May A. Yohe, who made such a hit last summer here in burlesque.

Mr. Bram Stoker telegraphs from Boston that Monday Mr. Irving celebrated his fiftieth birthday. In the evening he played at the Boston Theatre to the largest house that ever greeted him either in this country or England, the receipts being in the neighborhood of $5,000. The sale of "standing-room" tickets had to be stopped.

"She," which has been crowding the theatres in the large Eastern cities, will follow "Around the World in Eighty Days" at the Chicago Opera-House; this is a dramatization of Haggard's novel.

Bolossy Kiraify will be in the city Thursday to look after the details of his coming production of "Around the World in Eighty Days" at the Chicago Opera-House.

PREDICTION OF THE WEATHER.

Warmer in Chicago Today, with Fresh Northerly to Easterly Winds.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8—1 a. m.—Indications: For Illinois, fair weather, colder in southern portion, a slight rise in temperature in northern portion, light to fresh northerly winds, shifting to easterly, followed by fair weather, colder light to fresh northerly winds.

For Indiana, fair weather, colder in southern portion, slight changes in temperature in northern portion, light to fresh northerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair weather, followed by light snow, colder in southern portion, slight changes in temperature in northern portion, light to fresh northwestern winds, becoming variable.

For Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, fair weather, followed by light snow, stationary followed by slowly rising temperature, light to fresh variable winds.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rainfall for 24 hours.
New York	29.84	38	N. E.	Rain	.10
Washington, D. C.	29.90	36	Calm.	Cloudy	
Vicksburg	29.84	58	S.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	29.88	60	S. W.	Clear	
Galveston	29.88	64	S.	Fair	
Nashville	29.82	46	W.	Rain	.34
Cincinnati, O	29.76	40	S. W.	Cloudy	
Buffalo, N. Y	29.62	26	S. W.	Cloudy	
Oswego, N. Y	29.70	23	S. E.	Clear	
Rochester, N. Y	29.74	26	S. W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa	29.62	38	S. W.	Cloudy	
Cleveland, O	29.60	38	W.	Cloudy	
Sandusky, O	29.68	33	W.	Snow	
Toledo, O	29.70	22	S. W.	Clear	.02
Detroit, Mich	29.80	24	W.	Clear	.01
Alpena, Mich	29.60	10	N. W.	Clear	
Escanaba, Mich	29.74	—2	N.	Clear	
Grand Haven, Mich	29.70	14	S.	Cloudy	.04
Mackinaw City, Mich	29.68	2	W.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich	29.76	—8	W.	Clear	
Port Huron, Mich	29.88	24	N. W.	Cloudy	.02
Chicago	29 80	6	W.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis			W.	Clear	
Milwaukee, Wis	29.82	2	W.	Clear	
Duluth, Minn	29.82	—4	W.	Clear	
St. Paul, Minn	29.90	—12	S.	Cloudy	
La Crosse, Wis	29.74	6	W.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia	29.96	9	N. W.	Clear	
Des Moines, Ia	30.04	2	N. W.	Cloudy	
Keokuk, Ia	29.98	8	N. W.	Clear	
Cairo, Ill	29.84	40	N. W.	Cloudy	
Springfield, Ill	29.98	12	N. W.	Clear	
St. Louis, Mo	29.94	22	N. W.	Cloudy	
Springfield, Mo	29.92	30	N. W.	Cloudy	
Leavenworth, Kas	30 04	16	N.	Cloudy	
Omaha, Neb	30.06	4	N.	Clear	
Huron, Dak	30.10	—20	N. W.	Clear	
Yankton, Dak	30 06	—2	N.	Fair	
Moorhead, Minn	30.08	—20	N. W.	Clear	
St. Vincent, Minn	29.98	26	N. W.	Clear	
Bismarck, Dak	30.06	—16	N. W.	Clear	
Fort Buford, Dak	29.96	—4	N. W.	Fair	
Helena, Mont	29.72	—44	W.	Clear	
Deadwood, Dak					
Cheyenne, Wyo	29.76	32	N. W.	Cloudy	
Denver, Colo	29.76	36	S. E.	Cloudy	
Dodge City, Kas	29.94	24	E.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex	29.88	50	W.	Fair	
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.04	26	N. E.	Snow	
Montana	29.90	30	Calm.	Cloudy	
Medicine Hat					
Minnedosa	30.10	—35	N. W.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C	29 92	52	S. W.	Clear	
Jacksonville, Fla	29.98	68	S.	Clear	
Pensacola, Fla	29.92	62	S. E.	Clear	
Fort Garry					

The Outlook for Chicago.

It was snowing when Sergt. Frankenfield hoisted the cold wave signal yesterday morning in obedience to a telegram from Gen. Greely stating that the temperature would fall 20° by Wednesday morning. If the weather inflicted upon the Northwest strikes this section of the country the thermometer will fall 40°. It was 30° below zero at Fort Garry at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. At that time Duluth was enjoying life at 10° below, it was 6° below at St. Paul, and from zero to 30° below all over the West and Northwest. The advance riffle of the cold wave struck Chicago at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the thermometer fell rapidly. At midnight Manasse's warm-blooded instrument indicated 5° above, with excellent prospects of as much below before sunrise. In the opinion of weather experts this cold wave will be followed by another storm, probably as early as Thursday. The barometer is low all over the country, and is falling in the extreme Northwest, where our snow-storms originate.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Arrived, the Arabic, from Liverpool, and the Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 7.—Arrived, the Lord Gough, from Philadelphia.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 7.—Arrived, the Rugia, from New York for Hamburg.

MOVILLE, Feb. 7.—Arrived, the Sarmatian, from Baltimore for Glasgow.

Kirk's White Cloud Floating Soap.

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Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is—to determine of the coronation.
—RICHARD III.

The crowning of White Cloud as King of all White Soaps is a sort of continual ceremony. Wherever his plume waves and is recognized, allegiance is readily given, but there are some darkened corners of the earth where people but slowly discover that to use the same things as well as to think the same thoughts that their ancestors did is not in accord with the progressive tendencies of this age.

A discriminating, fastidious taste is a natural attendant of enlarged enlightenment; so that hap-hazard methods are no longer tolerated except in the darkened corners.

White Cloud Floating Soap represents the practical employment of the latest scientific knowledge, and it is the height of folly to use impure or doubtful articles of its kind when the very best may be as readily obtained.

Ask your dealer for White Cloud. If he is so far behind the times as not to have it, send 10c for a prepaid sample to

JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Madison and Peoria-sts.

Closing Out the West End Store.

Bargains in Linens.
Bargains in Dress Goods.
Bargains in Silks.
Bargains in Hosiery.
Bargains in Laces.
Bargains in Gloves.
Bargains in Prints.
Bargains in All Departments.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

A LOVER'S DESPERATE ACT.

He Kills the Object of His Affection and Himself.

PLATTSBURG, Mo., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Neva Everett, a pretty girl of 16 years, was one of the belles of the neighborhood two miles northwest of here. One of her most persistent suitors was William Ball, 20 years old. He made no attempt to conceal his affection for Miss Everett and haunted her footsteps continually. She received his addresses in a pleasant way at first, but when he began to assume so much persisteney she began to discourage them. Today he called at her home and renewed his suit. She still maintained that she did not desire to marry him. Ball drew a pistol and shot the girl dead. He then placed the muzzle of the weapon to his own head and blew his brains out.

Handed in His Resignation.

The General Manager of one of the great railroad trunk lines, who, not a year ago was tendered a fat consulship by President Cleveland, but declined to accept it for the reason that he was "fit for nothing but a railroad manager," as he put it, has, it seems, made up his mind that he can do something else, and has handed in his written resignation. He refused to talk to his brother officials in regard to the matter, or to his political confreres, but stated that politics had nothing whatever to do with it. His letter of resignation is concluded in the following terms:

"CHICAGO, Ill., —— '88.—*To* ——: GENTLEMEN: Owing to decided differences of opinion as to the management of the road, and as I cannot and will not withdraw one iota of what I have ordered for the road and its operatives, I hand you this my formal resignation to take effect immediately. I dislike to see the conductors, engineers, firemen, and train men under me in the condition that they have been in, and so substituted White Cloud Soap in the road wash-rooms in the place of the impure, foul soaps previously used. You can have White Cloud Soap and my services, or vile soap and a new General Manager."

It is not believed in railroad circles that his resignation will be accepted, and thus another victory is scored for Kirk's White Cloud Floating Soap.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Shall I throw my money away on a cheap experiment, or buy a genuine Automatic Sewing Machine from Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.? W. & G. medallion trade mark on every machine.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cents a bottle.

Parker's Ginger Tonic gives relief in sickness when most other medicines fail. 50 cents.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15 cts.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 123 State-st.

Closing-Out Sale
OF A
Troy, New York, Manufacturer's Stock
LINEN COLLARS
AND
CHEMISETTES
AT
⅓ Cost Prices.

1,300 Doz., all newest shapes and styles, Ladies' LINEN COLLARS and CHEMISETTES at

10c each.
Worth 20 to 75c.

150 Doz. Same Goods, but slightly soiled,

5c each.

A Handsome Collar Box free with every purchase of ½ dozen Collars.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

"SPECIAL"
IN OUR
Upholstery Dept.
TODAY.

NEW SHIPMENT
2,000 SUPERB QUALITY
REVERSIBLE
Chenille Table Covers,
In private patterns, our own direct importation from Vienna,

6/4 at $1.75.
8/4 at $3.75.

About 50c on the dollar to what you have been accustomed to paying. Range of colors: Crimson, Peacock, Gendarme, Marine, Old Gold.

Mail Orders filled at above prices if ordered within 10 days from date.

State and Madison-sts.

Catalogue free on application.

TRADE MARK.
NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO A
SPECIAL SALE
FOR
THIS WEEK ONLY.

SACK COAT SUITS, $35 and $40.
FROCK COAT SUITS, $40 and $50.

Made of our Imported Cloth, All Wool, Sanitarily Dyed, Unexcelled in quality.

Being an advance shipment of Spring weights, we offer Suits made up of this material, and as classified above, at a slight advance above cost. We offer this inducement by way of introduction.

LATEST STYLES.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

DR. JAEGER'S
Sanitary Woolen System Co.
182 Wabash-av., Chicago.

The "Best" Tonic
Is a CONCENTRATED LIQUID Extract of Malt and Hops. It is considered by eminent physicians to be far superior to any imported article. The "BEST" TONIC is manufactured by the specialty department of the Ph. Best Brewing Co., who guarantee the quality of the article. Sold by all Druggists.

SAMPLE BOXES, By Mail, $1.00.

PURITY
In the stock, cleanliness in their making characterizes
Sleeper's N. & S. Cigars. 10c each.
Trade Mark, Registered Dec. 30, '87.

Sole Wh'n Ag'ts, Franklin Mac Veagh & Co., Chicago.

—RHEUMATISM— —COUGHS—COLDS— —PLEURISY—
BENSON'S PLASTER
—NEVER FAILS—TRY IT.—
—BACKACHE—SCIATICA—

A. REED & SONS. PIANOS.
Manufactured at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 153 Wabash.

SPORT IN THE NORTHWEST

A PUGILISTIC MECCA, BUT HARD FIELD FOR RUNNING HORSES.

The Belfast Spider Set Up in Minneapolis as a Sort of Superior Being—Two Thumpers Who Acquired Fame by Facing Sullivan Now in the Saloon Business—Death of a Great Trotting Mare—Horsemen Gathering in New York.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—While gambling of nearly every description "goes" in St. Paul, the authorities of this place have "shut down" on faro-bank and card-playing in general, and only hotel poker games of a private nature are in operation. The fighters, however, find in Minneapolis a place quite partial to their branch of sport, and in the Washington Rink have been disputed many events that have been of widespread interest.

Both St. Paul and this city are now much interested in the project of inaugurating a running meeting at Hamline, a point equidistant from the centre of the two cities, where there is one of the best trotting tracks. It is claimed that such a meeting could not fail of great patronage not only from the people of this section, but from those of Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, and other Western and Northwestern States and Territories. The members of the Trotting Association know little and care less about the thoroughbred race-horse. They were favorable to the scheme to the amount of adding $6,000 to the stakes and purses, but were unreasonable in expecting $10,000 for the betting privileges and a like sum by subscription with which to swell the added money to a respectable figure. It is more than probable that a number of sporting men will form an association and give a meeting, provided the grounds can be leased, and parties in St. Paul now have the matter under way. It being too late to open stakes for this year, it is proposed to have three $500-purse races and one selling race each day, the program to be completed with a $1,000 handicap. The dates suggested are directly after the meeting at Washington Park, Chicago, it being thought that Corrigan would willingly hold off the West Side meeting in order to give the horses a chance to come here. The quality of the horses would then be far higher at both Hamline and the West Side, inasmuch as owners having entries in the stakes East ascertain by the end of Washington Park that their animals would have no chance further down, and so would rather pay forfeit in the stakes and start for large purses. There is at times an attendance of at least 40,000 at trotting meetings here, and it is almost a certainty that a running meeting, properly managed, at this point would in a few years outrank any in the West after Washington Park.

Schaefer and Carter have been giving billiard exhibitions for the last ten days to crowded houses. These experts were here on a guarantee which in both cities amounted to $450 and expenses. At St. Paul admission was charged by the Bensinger Bros., but not at the West Hotel in this city. In the 2,800 points of 12-inch balk line played, Schaefer made a grand average of about 28, his partner scoring about 1,300 points; at cushion caroms, five games of 75 points each, Carter won two, scoring in each a run of between 40 and 50. The best of these games was at St. Paul, Jake going out in six innings, leaving Carter with a total of 13. Carter retaliated the next day by completing his string in seven innings, with Schaefer at 21. All of these games were played on a 4½x9 table, the 5x10 being almost unknown outside of Chicago, St. Louis, and New York City. The route of the billiardists is Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joe, and Kansas City. From Kansas City the "Wizard" will go direct to St. Louis.

On one of the principal streets is to be seen a transparency lettered "Donaldson & Cardiff," and entering the saloon kept by these pugilists—who can be said to span the entire American career of John L. Sullivan, the first having been the first "professor" the bean-eater paralyzed, and the latter the man who laid the mighty slugger on the shelf through the possession of a wonderfully hard skull—the visitor again has called to mind the sporting-houses so in vogue in the Eastern and Middle cities ere the hiatus which existed 'twixt the times of the "bare uns" and the "pillows." In front of the partition, midway the long room, stands the bar, the productiveness of which bears so close a relation to the merits and popularity of the proprietors, and to make which yield most heavily is the incentive and ambition of every slugger. Across the room the customers stand and gape at the portraits of all the ring notables from Figg, Cribb, Donelly, Randall (the "Nonpareil" from whom Jack Dempsey takes his title) down through Tom Hyer, Yankee Sullivan, Sayers, Heenan, Morrissey, Mace, Coburn, McCoole, and Allen to the present day of the great John L., Mitchell, Smith, Kilrain, Dempsey, and the rest. The ugliest position of the entire lot is shown by the squint-eyed Elliott, the most attractive fighter as to attitude is Charley Mitchell. Behind the screen which divides the room there is a large space filled with beer-tables and chairs, and at the farther end is situated "the stage," a sixteen-foot ring, upon which perform at various times and certain evenings of each week "talent" of all degrees of merit, from the burly Cardiff to the small hanger-on who in training times rubs the pugilist and so will tell one day how "I trained him."

Saturday evening as the writer passed through the crowd at the bar a pressure from behind gave evidence of a passageway being opened for some "star," and many muttered, "There he goes," causing a backward glance just in time to see the object of general admiration jump up and whisper something to Donaldson over the bar, then hasten to the back room.

"Quite a dude, that fellow, no matter who he is, but a little out of season with that light-gray spring overcoat," said a friend. Finally a seat near the stage was reached through the rough visaged and appareled assemblage, anxious to see the entree of Patsy Cardiff in the bout with Smith, champion heavyweight of Nebraska.

Seated on the stool was a chalk-faced man, wearing a light-gray overcoat. Small in stature, he displayed one of those faces known as "wise mugs," which rendered a guess at his age highly problematical. Presently Cardiff appeared in tights, and was followed by Smith. Then Cardiff called "Here, Ike!" and, hailed by hand-clapping, stamping, and expressions of delight, the young fellow on the piano-stool jumped nimbly between the ropes. Cardiff continued: "GENTS: This is Isaac O'Neal Weir, the 'Belfast Spider,' the featherweight champion of the world."

The "Spider," duly installed as master of ceremonies, at once began an exhibition of the antics which have made him famous, "kidded" both boxers, guyed the spectators, threw his shoulder and limbs partially out of joint, and danced a step or two of a jig. Meantime the heavyweights gave a fair exhibition, although neither of them could be said to be at all clever. Weir has by his victory over Tommy Warren become the popular idol among the patrons of pugilism hereabouts. In that contest, which was declared a draw, the "Spider" used tactics which so bewildered his antagonist that it is said Warren did not do any fighting at all until the last round, and Weir actually "made a sucker of him." To the antics already spoken of as characteristic there should be added, while the Spider is in the ring, a continual dodging back, ducking, advancing twice or thrice without leading, then a dash in with both hands. Like Jem Mace his hands are often at his sides and a blow given without apparent preparation. Weir is such a wonderfully hard hitter that his hands are generally much battered up. At Duluth he broke Siddon's jaw in the last round. He is said to be a very easy man to train, standing the severest methods with great cheerfulness, but in many ways he seeks to imitate John L. Sullivan, especially in the matter of hard drinking. Only 19 years of age, however, his constitution quickly throws off all outward effect of a spree, and Saturday night a stranger would have wagered that he never touched a drop of liquor in his life.

He is an expert jockey and is somewhat light of limb, but in chest and shoulders is of tremendous development, and suggests muscles such as were seen upon Clarence Whistler.

MISCELLANEOUS SPORTING EVENTS.

Death of the Valuable Trotting Mare Clemmie G.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The great trotting mare Clemmie G., 2:15½, by Magic, dam by Berkley's Edwin Forrest, died late last night at W. J. Gordon's farm at Glenville, O. Her death came while foaling a dead filly by Cingstone Jr. Clemmie G. was sixteen hands high, 11 years old, and made her record in a race against Harry Wilkes at Providence, R. I., Sept. 10, 1884. Her most notable performance was in a six-heat race at Detroit July 2, 1885, in which she met Phyllis, Wilson, and Felix. Phyllis won the first two heats, in 2:20¼ and 2:17¾, and Wilson the third, in 2:18½, but in each heat Clemmie was but a short head away from the winner, and she fought out the race, winning the fourth, fifth, and sixth heats, in 2:18½, 2:19¾, and 2:18¼. These were by far the fastest six heats on record and showed how game Clemmie G. was. She was valued at $20,000, though twice that sum could not have bought her. She was to have been campaigned this season.

The National Trotting Congress.

NEW YORK, Feb 7.—[Special.]—The biennial session of the National Trotting Congress will be opened in this city tomorrow. A large number of turfmen are already here, and nearly 2,000 tracks will be represented. Interest in this session centres upon the election of a President to succeed Judge James Grant of Iowa, who has filled the office for several terms, but now declines a reëlection. The President possesses great power in the affairs of the association, and a judicious choice of a successor to Judge Grant is of great importance. Three gentlemen have been named prominently for the office. They are Maj. P. P. Johnson of Lexington, Ky., Col. A. Louden Snowden of Philadelphia, and Mr. L. G. Delano of Chillicothe, O. Changes in the trotting rules may be considered and decided, but nothing of importance has been suggested.

Gallagher Wins on Points.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Reddy Gallagher of this place and Sam Bittle of Toronto contested six rounds with three-ounce gloves tonight. There was no knock-out, but Gallagher was given the match on points.

The Base-Ball Schedules Settled.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—The League and Association Base-Ball Joint Schedule Committees reached an agreement this evening. They are pledged not to give the schedule until the meeting in New York March 5.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

Senator Platt's Plea for Protection—The General Routine.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Senate today resumed consideration of the resolution to refer the President's message, and Mr. Platt resumed the speech which he commenced yesterday. He had shown yesterday, he said, that the President's message meant the absolute and final destruction of the protective system; that it meant practically and absolutely free trade; and that it could result in nothing else than the entire downfall of the protective system of the country. He could not but assume that the Democratic party intended to follow the recommendations of its Commander-in-Chief. He admitted the necessity of some reduction of income, but he was not to be frightened into an abandonment of the protective system by the President's "raw head and bloody bones" figures.

On motion of Mr. Vest the House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near Lexington, Mo., was taken up and passed without amendment.

In the House Mr. Compton of Maryland, from the Committee on Labor, reported a bill to limit the hours of labor of letter-carriers. House calendar.

Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the resolution offered by Mr. Weaver of Iowa calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for detailed information relative to the recent policy of the department of purchasing bonds with surplus money, and to the present policy of depositing public funds in a large number of National banks. Adopted.

Mr. Adams of Illinois called up and the House passed the bill to amend Sec. 5,209 of the Revised Statutes. The amendment provides for the punishment of bank examiners for making a false entry in any report made by them to the Controller of the Currency or for suppressing or concealing any material fact with intent to deceive that officer.

BRIEF MENTION.

A bill to grant a pension of $12 per month to army nurses was today reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Pensions.

The President has sustained the action of the Secretary of War in issuing the order limiting details as aide-de-camp to four years. There was considerable opposition to this order on the part of general officers of the army, and each of them applied to have exceptions made in particular cases.

In reporting adversely Mr. Crain's bill to create a civil-service retired list the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service says that the ultimate effect of the bill would probably be the building up of a burdensome civil pension list unnecessary to the service and unjust to those who bear the burdens of the Government.

In the Senate today Mr. Sherman presented a protest from the American Atlantic & Pacific Ship-Canal Company against the passage of the bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. The protesting company asserts that it has the exclusive right to construct and maintain a ship canal across Nicaragua.

A bill was introduced in the House today by request by Representative Warner of Missouri for the appointment of a commission on reform in orthografy. It provides for the appointment of three Commissioners to report to Congress whether there is any practical system of orthografy for the English language simpler than that now in use. The Commissioners shall be distinguished scholars and shall be paid $25 a day.

It is stated at the Interior Department that the report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1887, which has just been received, shows that nearly $80,000 was paid out by that company during the quarter named as rebates to shippers. Accompanying the report is a list of persons to whom these rebates were paid. The company claims, it is stated, that this amount should be deducted from the gross earnings in ascertaining the net earnings under the Thurman act.

The Senate Committee on Finance has reported favorably a bill for the relief of importers of live stock for breeding purposes. A recent decision of a Texas court is to the effect that the privilege of free importation of breeding stock is confined to men who do not intend to sell the animals, and the interests of a large number of dealers in imported breeding stock are involved, as the decision renders them liable for past transactions. The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to remit all duties which may have accrued against such importations.

Bills were introduced in the Senate today as follows: By Senator Sawyer, providing that all soldiers who served at least ninety days in the late war and were honorably mustered out or discharged on surgeon's certificates of disability shall be entitled to receive the same bounty to which they would have been entitled had their full term of enlistment been served out. By Senator Mitchell, granting a bounty of $100 for each year's enlistment to seamen who enlisted in the United States navy between March 1, 1861, and March 3, 1863; by Senator Stewart, to amend the mining laws of the United States by providing that no person shall acquire more than one mining claim on the same vein or relocate a claim which he has previously located, and also requiring that each patent, for mining land shall reserve the right of way through or over any mining claim for roads, ditches, canals, cuts, and tunnels for the purpose of working other mines, provided the damages occasioned thereby shall be assessed and paid for according to law.

The New York "Tribune's" Tariff Congress.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Some time ago the *Tribune* of this city invited an expression of opinion by individual farmers, agricultural societies, and Grangers regarding the influence of the tariff upon agricultural industry and the changes desired in the tariff by farmers. The result was the receipt of many letters, which were submitted to a committee consisting of Warner Miller of New York, Chairman; Cyrus C. Carpenter, John T. Rich, W. C. Morse, Edward Burrough, J. D. Lyman, W. M. Grosvenor, J. H. Hill of Connecticut, and James Wilson of Iowa. This committee was charged with the work of making up the concensus of the farmers of the country as shown by their letters. Its report, signed by all except Messrs. Hale and Wilson—the former having, however, approved all the findings on which the document is based, and the latter being beyond reach in Texas or Mexico—will be published tomorrow. It is accompanied by a petition which succinctly embodies the findings of the committee, and which farmers and farmers' organizations who favor its propositions are requested to sign. The report proper is quite long, giving the statistics of farm and manufacturing growth in the United States during the last fifteen years to show that protection has brought immigration and it with a home market for agricultural products which permitted vast farm development, etc.

Pleased with Bishop Janssen's Appointment

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The appointment of the Rev. John Janssen of Alton as Bishop of the Belleville diocese was officially announced here today by Father Benno of St. Peter's Church. His appointment was unexpected, however, as most of the Catholics anticipated the appointment of Father Muehlsiepen of St. Louis to the post. The appointment gives the greatest satisfaction to the church in this city, as the members are nearly all Germans and the new Bishop is of that nationality. The leading Catholics of the city will take steps to build a cathedral for the accommodation of Bishop Janssen and his assistants, and declare their intention of building an edifice that will not only be a credit to the diocese, which is a very rich one, but will excel in magnificence and convenience any other structure of the kind in this part of the country.

WITHERBEE TO BORDEN.

CALLING ON THE LATTER TO HELP PAY HIS EXPENSES.

He First Wants $500 or $600 and Then Raises the Demand to $1,000—If He Will Do This His Name Will Not Appear in the Case—Mr. Borden's Counsel Declines to Put Up a Cent Except in the Way of Charity—Mr. Witherbee Will None of It.

In regard to the Witherbee case, of which a good deal has been written of late, E. K. Smith of Chicago has something to say. Mr. Smith states, as a preface, that he represents H. Lee Borden and him only. He has nothing to do with Mr. Witherbee or Mrs. Witherbee further than as they may be connected with his client. He says in substance that he believes the whole trouble to arise from a desire to get money from Mr. Borden, and in proof of his assertion he submits a number of letters exchanged between himself and Mr. Witherbee in regard to the case. The letters are certainly interesting, whatever they may prove, and they are given in substance below:

"Before I begin the letters," said Mr. Smith yesterday, "of course I want it understood that I am simply presenting Mr. Borden's side of the case. He took Nettie Dunlap from the watch factory at Elgin to New York and arranged for her musical education there. He made her his adopted daughter and she was everywhere introduced and treated as such. Then he went West to look after some mines and various other interests he had there. Then came the affair between his adopted daughter and Witherbee, the details of which I will give you later. He came back to the wedding and did as much for her and for him as he could possibly have done for his own daughter."

The first letter is simply a request—and an urgent one—for Mr. Borden's address. It is dated Oct. 10, 1887, and says: "It is important that I should be able to reach him within the next ten days. In fact, it greatly concerns his future welfare and happiness. . . . If you could prevail upon him to come here and see me it would be better for us both. I am greatly in earnest about this and if you are a friend of his you will comply at once with my request."

Mr. Smith's reply under date of Oct. 12 stated that Mr. Borden was traveling and that he (Mr. Smith) held full power of attorney from him, and that he was empowered to look after his interests and attend to any business that might be imperative.

The next letter from Mr. Witherbee, as it made certain charges and demands, will be better understood if published in full. It is under the date of Oct. 19, and reads as follows:

NO. 1012 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.—*Dear Sir:* Your letter informing me that Mr. Borden is absent from the city came duly to hand. My business with Mr. Borden is simply this: He got me into my present entanglement by marrying his cast-off mistress to me, representing her to be his adopted daughter. I am now an applicant for a divorce, and have all the proof (adultery) necessary. As he got me into this trouble I propose now to let him carry out his own proposition and get me out of it. This proposition was made to me by letter, and said letter is still in my possession. With his aid financially I shall in no way connect his name with the matter contained in my application, but, without it, I reserve the right to act as my counsel and better judgment have advised all along. The probable cost to Mr. Borden would be $500 or $600, which, *everything* considered, is letting down easily. I shall wait until Oct. 26 before filing my charges in order to have time to hear from you. Yours, A. S. WITHERBEE.

"There," said Mr. Smith, as he finished reading, "that interests me because it makes charges against my client, and in it Mr. Witherbee seems to show his hand in a measure. He wants $500 or $600 to keep Mr. Borden's name out of the proceedings. Well, I replied to him as follows:"

Mr. Smith's letter stated that any charges made would have to be proved in other than divorce proceedings, and added: "I am ready to carry out any proposition made by Mr. Borden, and if you have any such letter as you assert you have, and will send it to any bank in this city, that I may see it, I will comply with its terms."

In reply to this Mr. Witherbee sent a copy of the letter in question, stating that he had others of the same tenor. He did not care to part with any, but had no objection to sending copies. He spoke further of Mr. Borden's agreement and said he supposed he would live up to it.

The copy inclosed and attested to by an affidavit was as follows:

ST. CLAIR SPRINGS, Mich., Aug. 17, 1886.—*My Dear Friend:* The reading of your letter of the 13th inst. gave me great pain. I cannot express my sorrow and astonishment, and all that I can say is you have not only my sincere sympathy but my full support in your behalf, and when I see you I can make this statement more manifest than in words. . . . I will say here, that you shall not suffer one dollar financially by the unexpected turn in your life. I am at your service, and will pay all demands that the law might require of you. In addition to this I will cancel your notes, so that burden will not hang over you to increase your suffering. I have been in your position twice in my life, and know how to sympathize with you. . . . I will do anything for you that is in my power. Your sincere friend, H. LEE BORDEN.

"Perhaps that requires some explanation," said Mr. Smith. "It was written by Mr. Borden after hearing from Mr. Witherbee and before hearing from Mrs. Witherbee. He then believed that she was solely at fault. The notes referred to are ours, given him for advancing money to buy out Brentano's—$5,000 in all—to be paid at various times within ten years. Mr. Borden made it more of a gift than anything else, but Witherbee did not want it that way and insisted on giving his notes. Mr. Borden, on the separation, thought these notes were bothering him and so made the offer. Well, I answered Mr. Witherbee's letter, saying that I could not arrive at the conclusion intimated, and suggesting that he send me an estimate of the expenses so far incurred and likely to be incurred in the affair, ending my letter as follows: 'I wish it distinctly understood that no claim you may make against him will be considered as such, and anything he may give you, if he gives you anything more, will be the same as the other was—a charity.' That was plain enough, wasn't it?"

The answer to this should, perhaps, be given in full in justice to both parties:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1, 1887.—*Dear Sir:* You add insult to injury by stating that anything Mr. Borden may see fit to give will be for charity. I wish to say that I accept no charity from any one, and if Mr. Borden considers what he has done in the past for me in this matter charity he took precious good care not to let me know it. . . . I have postponed the filing of my papers here in order to more definitly understand what to expect from him. If Mr. Borden desires to keep his many promises to me and prove himself what I would like to think him and what he tried hard to impress me with he will have ample time between now and that date (Nov. 10, when papers were to be filed). Below is a summary of expenses incurred in the past and likely to be incurred: . . . This makes an aggregate of $771.60. It will in all probability run over that, but if Mr. Borden will send me his check for $1,000 I will feel that I have misjudged him to no small extent, and will gladly admit it and rejoice in his friendship. . . . I must ask you to let me know what to expect before the 10th, so anxious am I to become freed from the miserable woman who is my wife now only in the eyes of the law. Yours, etc.,
A. S. W.

"To this," said Mr. Smith, "I made no answer, deeming that none was necessary. Having made two demands, one for $500 or $600 and the other for $1,000, to keep my client's name out of the case, I thought I sufficiently understood his motives. But under date of Nov. 12 I received the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12, 1887.—*Dear Sir:* I have just returned from New York, where I met by appointment my counsel, who has succeeded in getting fresh evidence against my wife in connection with an ex-Washington man, who is now located in Chicago. It was not needed, but strengthens my case the more. I would now like to know if Mr. Borden proposes to help me in this matter as promised. I shall not ask it or ever give him an opportunity again. Yours,
A. S. WITHERBEE.

Mr. Smith's reply set forth that Mr. Borden did not intend to help him further, and there the correspondence ended.

Independent Order of Mutual Aid.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The business session of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid began this afternoon with 125 delegates in attendance, representing 150 lodges in the State which have a total membership of nearly 3,000. President Alexander McLean of Macomb made his report, showing that during 1887 there had been twenty-seven deaths, for which $60,000 were paid in benefits. There were 312 members initiated in 1887 and 600 certificates written, with 102 lodges instituted. In the reserve fund there is $5,604. There is but one German lodge in the State, located at Jefferson in Cook County.

FIFTY YEARS OF WEDDED HAPPINESS.

The Golden Wedding of Philip Petrie and Catharine Laux.

Mr. Philip Petrie and his wife Catharine stood before the altar of St. Joseph's Church, at Hill and Market streets, at 10 o'clock yesterday, and were married according to the ritual of the Roman Catholic creed, the Rev. Father Bruno officiating. Fifty years before Mr. and Mrs. Petrie were made husband and wife in a little frame church in the Village of Grossiesheim, Prussia, the Rev. Father J. Kip officiating. There were few people at the wedding, for the Catholic Church was not strong there, and Mr. and Mrs. Petrie, the latter having been Miss Catharine Laux, were almost solitary and alone. At yesterday's service there were many things to make a contrast between the two weddings. This one was in a great structure, where the church was strong; there was a large audience, in which Mr. and Mrs. Petrie had twenty-seven direct descendants and forty-six relatives. The service was conducted by Father Bruno in the German language. Archbishop Feehan was present as a participant, and many of the pioneers of Chicago had come to make their good wishes to the venerable couple whom they had known so long.

MR. PETRIE.

Mr. and Mrs. Petrie were preceded in entering the church by their grandchildren, Misses Cora and Kate Petrie, who acted as maids of honor and carried a gilded crown which father Bruno blessed. Then came Misses Rosa, Florence, Martha, and Mary, daughters of Secretary Petrie of the Fire Department. Mary is the wife of Mr. J. C. Eastman, and carried a chubby youngster, the only greatgrandchild in the family. Miss Emma Petrie, daughter of Matthew, of Burlington, Wis., immediately preceded the bridal couple. The groom, Mr. Philip Petrie, tall, strong, and keen-eyed as a youth, was dressed in black, with a button-hole bouquet of golden straw. On his arm was the bride, a matronly woman of nearly 70 years, who bore her age well. The bridal dress was black gros-grain silk, with headdress of black Spanish lace and gold. The bridal couple were followed by their children, Mr. Charles Petrie, Secretary of the Fire Department, with his wife; Mr. Mat Petrie, a commission merchant of Burlington, Wis., with his wife; Mr. Nicholas Petrie, superintendent of foreign mails at the Post-Office, with his wife; Mr. Joseph B. Petrie, superintendent of carriers in the North Division Postal Station, with his wife; the bachelors, Mike and George, coming in the rear. All the men wore button-hole bouquets of gilded holly leaves.

MRS. PETRIE.

At 10 o'clock Archbishop Feehan entered, attended by the Rev. Fathers Bruno, Bernardi, Minigratis, and Bochus, the last of Kenosha. After Father Bruno performed the ceremony Father Bernardi celebrated high mass, the music, Gounod's, being conducted by Prof. Ranker, with Mrs. John Doney and Miss Meiziger, soloists. In the celebration of high mass Mrs. Doney gave a beautiful rendition of the Ave Maria, the accompaniment being a violin obligato by Prof. Ranker's son. Before the dismissal Archbishop Feehan spoke in English on the beautiful features of a wedlock of fifty years in the church. Beethoven's wedding march was played while the audience retired.

The bridal couple and their descendants were driven at once to the old homestead, No. 273 North State street, where a family dinner was spread. At 4 o'clock a reception, attended by numbers of leading German and American citizens, was held at De Berge's pavilion, No. 631 North Clark street, ending in a dance at night, which was opened by the bride and groom.

HE MUST GIVE TUNNEL AND BRIDGE.

Before He Is Allowed to Put in a Cable on the West Side.

A tunnel to be constructed anywhere between Lake and Twelfth streets within the next five years, a double roadway bridge at Madison street, a single roadway bridge at Washington street, and twenty-five-ride tickets for a dollar were the requirements imposed on Mr. Yerkes yesterday afternoon by the West Side Committee on Streets as a condition for granting the West Side cable franchise. No outsiders were allowed to talk.

Ald. Badenoch offered an omnibus resolution that the Law Department be instructed to draft an ordinance giving Mr. Yerkes the cable franchise on condition that the City Passenger Railway Company build a bridge at Washington street and give twenty-five rides for a dollar; and that the West Division Railway Company build a bridge at Madison street, construct a tunnel under the Chicago River between Lake and Twelfth streets within the next five years, and give twenty-five rides for a dollar. Ald. Harris' suggestion of twenty-four rides for a dollar was voted down.

Said Ald. Badenoch: "Leaving out the item of street-paving alone means a saving of $150,000 a year to the company. I am told that Mr. Yerkes is willing and anxious to build the tunnel. If this were the only chance the West Side would ever have to secure rapid transit, I would vote to give Mr. Yerkes the franchise absolutely without condition if necessary. But the street-car company has got to cable its lines in order to protect itself."

Badenoch's resolution was carried by the solid vote of Ryan, Monear, and Weber. Campbell, Landon, and Harris were on the other side. The only amendment they all agreed on was one requiring the cars to be heated in winter.

It was finally decided that Yerkes should pay $175,000 for a bridge at Washington street and $200,000 for the bridge at Madison street. The whole matter was then sent to the Law Department, with instructions to have a proper ordinance drafted. It is not believed many Aldermen will support it.

NOTES.

Commissioner Swift intimates that some of the viaducts are in bad shape, if not positively dangerous.

The South Side Street Railway Company yesterday paid to Collector Onahan $3,473 as license on its cars for the quarter ending Jan. 31.

Judge Baker says there are four Judges without court-rooms. He advised that another story be put on the Court-House. He will meet with the Buildings Committee in a few days.

Mr. F. W. Gerecke was yesterday formally installed as Chief Engineer of the Water-Works of Chicago. He will at once see if the pumping-works of Chicago are in as bad condition as has been said.

The Buildings Committee of the County Board has decided to look into the matter of the ventilation of the Criminal Court Building and Jail, which the last grand jury reported to Judge Horton was very bad.

Dr. Tomlinson, Registrar of Vital Statistics, reports that during the last month there were 1,511 deaths in Chicago, against 1,072 in the previous month, 968 the corresponding month in 1886, and 1,261 in 1887.

The Ellithorpe Air-Brake Company says that the air-cushions under the Court-House elevators were not arranged in conformity to the principles of the patent, and that in case of falling of the coach there would almost certainly be a disastrous accident. The Committee on Buildings will look into the matter.

The communication sent to the County Board Monday by County-Clerk Wulff, asking that that body investigate certain charges of mismanagement, was read to the Public Service Committee yesterday, which will recommend that a committee of three be appointed to investigate. Mr. Senne informed Mr. Wulff that if he needed extra help he should make application to the Circuit Court. This was done and it was arranged that a meeting of the Judges be held Saturday. The application is for fifteen extra men.

Dr. De Wolf has called the attention of Mayor Roche to the fact that the city has no hospital accommodations whatever for patients afflicted with contagious diseases other than small-pox. People with measles, chicken-pox, diphtheria, scarlet-fever, etc., are not taken at the County Hospital under any circumstances, and the small-pox hospital is the only institution controlled by the city. Some three or four years ago a ward for diseases of this class was established at the County Hospital, but the old boodle board discontinued it. Dr. De Wolf proposes to personally call the attention of the Board of Commissioners to the great necessity for reëstablishing it.

Organizing a New Oil Syndicate.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 7.—A syndicate of New York, Toledo, Chicago, and Detroit capitalists, representing $25,000,000, have organized to build a pipe line from the Northwestern Ohio oil fields to Toledo and to erect refineries so as to compete with the Standard Oil Company.

PRENDERGAST IN ERROR.

MAJ. HANDBURY TAKES HIM TO TASK FOR HIS STATEMENTS.

The Judge Talks Canal to the Board of Trade Directors and Makes Some Statements About the Calumet River—Maj. Handbury Interviews Him on the Subject and Says He Is All Wrong in His Figures—The Judge Will Not Admit His Mistake.

Judge Prendergast made an argument before a secret session of the Board of Trade directors yesterday urging them to send a committee to Washington to work for a bill now pending in Congress which provides for a deep channel canal connecting the Mississippi River with the great lakes through the Chicago River. His argument indorsed the action of the Peoria conference and attacked the various other methods proposed for getting a waterway to the West. In the course of his remarks he charged that $300,000 had been expended by the Government through its engineer corps here in the improvement of the Calumet River. He charged that the Government was now buying land along the Calumet and that the District-Attorney was preparing the deeds for it. He intimated that these large purchases of land by the Government might be for speculative purposes, and that they had been induced by landowners along the Calumet in order to procure the Federal influence for a diversion of the proposed improvement from Chicago to the Calumet. He said that the business-men who were interested in South Chicago property had always been more sagacious than the business-men of the city in the matter of procuring the expenditures of public moneys. He said that $300,000 had been expended by the General Government in improving the Calumet River, while the Chicago River had never had one cent, nor had the inner harbor at Chicago been given anything. He held that the Calumet people were now trying, first, to defeat the deep channel canal proposed and that when it was out of the way they could come forward and divert the entire expenditure of money to their own region. The Board of Trade as a public body had the welfare of Chicago and the Nation at heart, and it should not see such action taken because of the commercial importance of a deep water channel and of its strategic merit in the event of war.

Among the gentlemen present at the meeting by invitation were Maj. Handbury, of the engineer corps, who has had charge of the public improvements made in this vicinity; State Canal Commissioner Taylor of Peoria, and Mr. H. B. Hurd. When they retired from the presence of the directors to the waiting-room, where a number of persons were congregated, Maj. Handbury stepped up to Judge Prendergast and took strong exceptions to some remarks the Judge had made in his speech, saying: "I do not understand why you make such statements." The remark was made in a rather loud tone, and the persons in the room hastily gathered about the Judge and the Major. The Judge made an evasive reply, and then the Major began to explain the situation, which he thought the Judge misunderstood. He said: "Quite contrary to what you stated, not one cent has been spent in improving the Calumet River. There is now a little appropriation available for dredging at Hammond, Ind., but it has not been used. We have expended $300,000 on the harbor of Calumet, and that has throughout been a judicious investment. This expenditure of $300,000 at Calumet is an aggregate representing all that has been done since 1870, and during that same period, though you said nothing had been done for Chicago, $1,000,000 has been spent on the harbor of this city. Nor has the Government ever bought one foot of land along the Calumet or the District-Attorney ever drawn a deed for any land so purchased. Some time ago a bill passed Congress requiring the property-owners along a certain portion of the Calumet River to give the Government a free right of way and those deeds were all the District-Attorney has ever had one thing to do with."

While this statement was being made the Judge manifested a good deal of impatience and at its conclusion reiterated the remark he had evidently made before the directors, whereupon the Major maintained that he should be set right, as his books showed him to be, and he requoted some of the figures he had given. The Judge made the diplomatic retort, "All that remains to be proven," and then he walked away.

Maj. Handbury subsequently told a TRIBUNE reporter he did not think the Judge intended to be personal in his reflections. The Major said: "I took exceptions to his statements because I knew they were wrong and wanted them corrected. If the Judge did not know what the true conditions were he might easily have ascertained them. Personally to me it makes no difference what is done in the matter of recommendations. I was present at the meeting of the directors because I had requested the privilege. When I heard Judge Prendergast had procured the privilege of addressing them I asked to be heard in reply. They could not hear me yesterday, but President Hutchinson said they would do nothing hastily, and he assured me that I would be heard before a committee was appointed."

BLOCKING UP MADISON STREET.

Forcing the People Off the Sidewalk into What Is Left of the Street.

If a man should fall seriously ill at the corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street the chances are that he would die before he could be taken to his doctor at the corner of Clark and Madison. Accordingly, all the physicians and all the possible patients in the neighborhood are making a vigorous kick, of which the Department of Public Works bears the brunt. The business-men of the vicinity are indignant, and everybody who has occasion to walk or ride past the northeast corner of Madison and La Salle is disgusted. For a distance of 150 feet on Madison and about fifty feet on La Salle the right of the public to the use of the sidewalk is denied by a tight board fence fourteen feet high. The builders of the fence are the owners of the building on the corner named, which is undergoing repairs. Not content with fencing in the sidewalk, they have inclosed ten feet of the street beyond the curb, barely enough room being left for two persons to walk abreast without their lives being in danger from passing street-cars. The street-car company alone seems to have been able to effect a compromise, and can continue to do business as usual. A footwalk of three feet in width has been built around the fence—which discovery was made by dint of digging down through several inches of slush and mud. The only people besides the owners of the building who appear to regard the imposition with any sort of complacency are the managers of a number of theatrical attractions who have plastered the fence with showbills.

Ever since the fence was built the office of the Department of Buildings has been besieged by angry citizens who demanded that the nuisance be abated.

"I have just got back from a trip South," said Commissioner Swift, when appealed to, "and have not yet had time to visit the place and see whether the parties have presumed too much on the permission given them or not. I shall do so shortly, however, and if they have done more than their permit warranted they will be required to undo it at once."

A glance at the stub in the permit book had showed that the owners of the property had carefully lived within the limits of the permit, which granted them the privileges taken for a period of 120 days; so the Commissioner was asked if he didn't think the usual custom of building a roof over the sidewalk was a sufficient privilege without giving away the whole of the space to the curb and ten feet beyond.

"The building is to be completely torn down," he replied, "and a new one built. Under the circumstances it seems to me safer and better all around to give them all the room they need, so they can push the work forward as rapidly as possible. Just as soon as the sidewalk can be given up to the public without endangering their lives thereby it will be done."

The building is owned by Wirt D. Walker. He was not in his office, but his partner said that if any of the people who were complaining would suggest a better and safer way it would be adopted at once. As the entire building was to be torn down a roof over the sidewalk would not be a sufficient protection, in his opinion.

"Through Thick and Thin."

You can depend on Pearline for perfect cleanliness.

PREACHER AND SALOONKEEPER.

The Career of the Rev. E. A. Zobel—His Saloon Purchase.

Just a few lines in THE TRIBUNE yesterday as a special telegram from Alton told how the Rev. E. A. Zobel of that city had been adjudged in debt to Mr. Otto Pretsch of this city for $100, the indebtedness arising from Zobel's purchase of a saloon from Pretsch. Mr. Pretsch was not in the city when a reporter called at his place of business, No. 190 Randolph street, but his partner was, and he told a TRIBUNE reporter a story of how the Rev. Zobel had mixed the pulpit and the barroom in his career.

"Two years ago," Mr. Glueck said, "my partner, Mr. Pretsch, was running a saloon at No. 183 West Van Buren street. One day he was approached by a pastoral-looking man of middle age, who said he wanted to buy a saloon. Negotiations were entered into and the sale finally consummated, Mr. Zobel paying part down and owing Mr. Pretsch $100. The brewers, Bemis & McAvoy, had a mortgage on the house, which the purchaser assumed. Zobel moved his family into rooms in the rear of his saloon and had been running the place about two months, when he suddenly disappeared, leaving his property in the saloon without a keeper and having left his address with no one. We hunted for him everywhere and could find no trace of him. Then we gave up the search.

"Six months later I went to Germany. On my return I stopped in Philadelphia, and while I was there a faint recollection came to me that I had heard Zobel say he had been a confectioner at a little town near Philadelphia. For two or three days I was to be idle and I concluded I would put in the time hunting up the fellow. I guess I had visited a dozen confectioners in my vain search when I dropped in upon an old woman who had a little candy store. I inquired whether she was acquainted with the trade in the country and she told me she was somewhat. I said I was hunting for a man named Zobel, who ran a candy store in a village ten miles from the city. I asked if she knew such a man. She replied that the only Zobel she ever knew was an Evangelical minister at Mauch Chunk. It at once struck me that this was my man, recollecting how like a preacher he looked when he bought the saloon. I inquired of her about the minister's appearance and she said, 'Why, I have his picture in my album.' She brought out the book and at a glance I saw he was the man I wanted. Then we had a long conversation, in which she gave me all the good points about Zobel, telling me how he had built up the church, that he had been very popular in the parish especially with the ladies, and that on his departure there was great regret. I went down to Mauch Chunk and learned that all the candy woman had told me was true. Zobel had been regarded as a pastor of unusual ability in the pulpit and of excellent grace and piety as a worker in the fold. They told me that he was pastor of a church at Watertown, Wis., and I learned then that for a while after his departure he was in Chicago. When I came back I told my partner of my discovery, and he went up to Watertown, where he found Zobel in the pulpit. The old deal was spoken of and Zobel declared that he knew nothing about it. He said he had a wayward nephew or cousin and that he must have been the person who bought the saloon. Pretsch was unable to make a settlement.

"Subsequently Zobel moved to Alton, Ill., where he had a pastoral charge waiting. Pretsch followed him down there with the claim and entered suit. The result was the verdict against the preacher for $100. The defense was mistaken identity, and I received a message from my partner saying there was great excitement when the verdict was returned finding the preacher guilty of having been a bar-tender during the time between two pastoral calls."

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Feb. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Central Park boulevard, 160 ft s of Ohio st, e f, 25x133 ft, dated Feb. 2 (Cairnduff & Blakeman to A. A. Wakefield)	$1,000
Central Park boulevard, 250 ft s of Ohio st, e f, 50x183 ft, dated Sept. 29, 1887 (same to R. H. Ryan)	2,400
Central Park boulevard, 25 ft s of Ohio st, e f, 25x133 ft, dated Jan. 16 (same to J. Middleton)	1,050
Central Park boulevard, 50 ft s of Ohio st, e f, 25x133 ft, dated Jan. 16 (same to Lewis Thomas)	1,000
Bissell st, 133 ft s of Garfield av, e f, 67x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 6 (Isaac F. Farley to Bentley & Scott)	14,000
Poplar av, 573 ft n of Stearns st, e f, 24x101 ft, dated Jan. 20 (A. Crane to G. Visevich)	450
Clark st, 165 ft n of Division, e f, 33x153 ft, dated Feb. 6 (J. S. Oscar Matthai, receiver, to the Wacker & Birk Brewing & Malting Co.)	10,000
Twentieth st, 125 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 2 (estate of A. Brand to L. Kollenkark)	625
Fairfield av, n e cor of Nineteenth st, w f, 50x125x129 ft, dated Feb. 4 (G. Steiner to E. J. Whitford)	3,450
Washington boulevard, 120 ft w of Staunton st, s f, 72x101 ft, dated Jan. 13 (C. W. Hillard to J. E. Downs)	4,100
Wabash av, n e cor of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 131¼x194 ft, dated Jan. 9 (Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co. to M. A. Allen)	30,000
Michigan av, n w cor of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 105¾x180 3-10 ft, dated Nov. 9, 1887 (H. B. Borland to E. P. Bailey)	63,450
Quinn st, 325 ft s of Stearns, w f, 25x115 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1887 (H. L. Ayer to J. Walkoe)	500
Douglas boulevard, 73 ft e of Millard av, s f, 24x150 ft, dated Oct. 17, 1887 (J. N. Vance to W. Martin)	700
Curtis st, 75 ft n of Austin av, e f, 24x110 ft, dated Sept. 3, 1887 (estate of William B. Ogden to O. Koening)	2,000
Hoyne av, 77½ ft s of Asylum place, e f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Feb. 6 (T. Szuleroski to W. E. Hatterman)	600
Walnut st, 470 ft w of Kedzie av, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1887 (J. Todd to F. D. Parkhurst)	750
Thirty-first st, 144 ft e of Hanover, s f, 75x110 ft; also 100x250 ft near above; dated Feb. 4 (Isaac Eldredge to the Sibley Elevator Company)	25,000
Jackson st, 382 ft e of California av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 15, 1887 (E. H. E. and H. V. Smith to E. Howard)	2,100
Ullman st, n e cor of Thirty-fourth court, w f, 127½x125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (M. Sack to J. J. Sack)	6,000
Frankfort st, 140 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 5, 1887 (F. Korff to S. Laskowiski)	400
Loomis st, 162 ft n of Van Buren, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 6 (M. and G. C. Somers to R. H. Bartlett)	12,000
Lots 26 and 28, Block 12, Smith part of Rees' Secs. 35 and 36, 39, 13, dated Nov. 15, 1887 (J. McCaffery to J. T. Welch)	600
Fullerton av, 73 ft e of Laurel, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 4 (C. J. Hambleton to T. J. Eugh)	500
Same as above, dated Feb. 6 (T. J. Eugh to J. W. Farlin)	500
Hart st, 100 ft n of Kinzie, w f, 22x107½ ft, dated Feb. 6 (M. E. and J. B. Quinn to G. C. Thomas)	550
Commercial st, 146½ ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated April 20, 1887 (L. Herbert to S. Rezenski)	500
Bauwens st, 192 ft s of Blackhawk, e f, 24x126 ft, improved, dated Feb. 6 (J. Lattner to T. Liss)	800
Erie st, s w cor of Lincoln, n f, 22x121 ft, dated Dec. 24, 1887 (A. W. Harris to W. A. Pellett)	2,100
Brown st, 385 ft s of Twelfth, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 29, 1887 (E. Pendergast to H. and J. V. Fitzgerald)	5,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, 92 ft s of Wilson, e f, 50x165 ft, dated Dec. 9, 1887 (G. H. Carver to M. E. Wisdorn)	$1,250
The premises No. 1733 Deming court, dated Feb. 1 (G. Blankenberg to C. Meyer)	8,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hanover st, 83 ft n of Sixtieth, e f, 45x124 ft, dated Feb. 6 (H. R. Monger to J. F. Kaher)	$2,250
Forty-seventh st, 46 ft w of Dearborn, n f, 48x150 ft, dated Feb. 7 (S. A. Kent to E. Lapointe)	3,000
Halsted st, 50 ft n of Fifty-fourth, e f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 2 (J. Helmerling to F. Stepper)	800
The premises No. 117 Forty-seventh st, dated Feb. 6 (E. Lapointe to S. Berg)	3,750
Peoria st, bet Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth, w f, 150x124 ft, dated Nov. 21, 1887 (F. H. Baker to A. Jernberg)	2,500
May st, 50 ft n of Fifty-fourth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 30 (F. Gayland to M. Callahan)	450
Morgan st, 216 ft n of Sixty-third, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Aug. 25, 1887 (G. Birkhoff to S. C. Clark)	325
Oakenwald av, 190 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 29x145 ft, dated Dec. 7, 1887 (Van H. Higgins to J. W. D. Kelley)	2,320
Oak st, 216 ft e of Stewart av, n f, 48x125 ft, dated Jan. 28 (A. B. Clark to W. C. Sutherland)	3,100
Root st, 266 ft w of School, n f, 24x123½ ft, dated Feb. 6 (D. W. Barrows to J. C. F. Oschatz)	750
Sangamon st, 250 ft n of Sixtieth, e f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 7, 1887 (B. F. Jacobs to Johnson & Gustafson)	2,300
Jefferson av, 100½ ft n of Fifty-second st, w f, 30x130 ft, dated Jan. 16 (E. W. and E. M. Dupee to M. A. Ware)	8,300
Ballou st, 169 ft n of Wabansia, s e f, 25x177 ft, dated April 16, 1886 (M. J. Hutt to Olson & Johnson)	1,400
Van Buren st, 175 ft e of Forty-fifth, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (O. Counselman to M. Noll)	400
Van Buren st, 200 ft e of Forty fifth, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (same to A. E. Noll)	400
Van Buren st, 150 ft e of Forty-fifth, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 4 (same to W. Noll)	400

Building Permit.

The Building Department issued the following permit yesterday:

E. W. Stewart, cottage, 22x30, No. 1558 Howard street, to cost $450.

Important Gathering of County Supervisors.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—It is expected that there will be several hundred members of Illinois County Boards in Decatur tomorrow to attend the convention of Supervisors, called for the purpose of comparing notes in the management of county affairs and to see if there is not some feasible plan to correct some of the faulty sections now in the Revised Statutes. Several counties have been having trouble with the officials and there is great diversity of opinion as to the proper interpretation of the law, both as to fees and the use of public funds. Gen. John I. Rinaker, Republican candidate for the nomination for Governor, arrived from Carlinville today. Judge Wilkin arrived from Danville. He is the leading candidate for the Supreme Judgeship in this district.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB'S PROGRAM.

The Exercises for Washington's Birthday—Speakers Who Will Attend.

The Union League Club will celebrate Washington's Birthday with a banquet and literary entertainment that will surpass anything of the sort ever given in this city. Elaborate preparations have been made, and, as James Russell Lowell's essay gave some dissatisfaction a year ago, this occasion will make up for the shortcomings of that one. Distinguished speakers, the principal of whom is Chauncey M. Depew, have been invited, and they have agreed to come. The demand for tickets to the afternoon exercises has been great. The feature of the afternoon entertainment, which will commence at 4:30 in Central Music-Hall, will be the address of Mr. Depew on "The Political Mission of the United States," a subject the scope of which will give the noted orator an opportunity to display his genius. There will be a reception at the club-house and subsequently a banquet. The after-dinner speeches will be varied, and one of them will be by Mr. Depew on a topic of the day. Justice Harlan will respond to "The Supreme Court of the United States: Its Position and Influence in Our System of Government"; and Congressman Ben Butterworth is on the program for an address on "Our Commercial Relations with Our Neighbors." Andrew Carnegie will speak on "United States Citizenship: Its Privileges and Duties," and there will be one or two other speeches by gentlemen. "Two tickets of admission," said Mr. A. M. Pence, Chairman of the Committee on Political Action, which has arranged the program, "will be given to each member of the club for the Central Music-Hall entertainment, and if they all take reserved seats there would be no room for any others. We don't intend to have a large number of guests, indeed we don't intend to have any guests from the city at all at the banquet, as we cannot accommodate them. If we had decided otherwise we would have to go to a hotel. I have no doubt that the affair will be a great success. We won't have any Shakspeare in it, nor will we have any gentleman on the program who will be afraid to speak his sentiments.

May to Bell.

Dear Bell: I'll write you a short letter
To say I'm wonderfully better;
How much that means you ought to know,
Who saw me just one month ago—
Thin, nervous, fretful, white as chalk,
Almost too weak to breathe or talk;
Head throbbing, as if fit for breaking,
A weary, ever-present aching.
But now life seems a different thing:
I feel as glad as bird on wing!
I say, and fear no contradiction,
That Pierce's Favorite Prescription
Is grand! Why, I'd have died without it!
Ma thinks there's no mistake about it.
It's driven all my ills away;
Just come and see! Yours ever, MAY.

Have You a Humor of Skin or Blood?

IF SO, THE CUTICURA REMEDIES WILL CURE YOU.

I was induced, after all other remedies had failed, to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES on my boy 4 years of age, who had running sores from his thighs to the ends of his toes. The nails fell off. His arms and face were also covered, and he was a horrible sight. The CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP were all that I used. Two days after their use we could see a change for the better, and in six weeks the child was perfectly well.

I was then induced to try them further, as my wife had what we termed dry scale tetter, or psoriasis, for nearly fifteen years, and I tried everything that I could get hold of, and asked the advice of the most eminent of the profession, but all in vain. It was all over her body, and all over her head and face. She used but one bottle of the RESOLVENT, two boxes of the CUTICURA, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and in one week from the time she began their use I could see a change for the better. It is now nearly one year since she stopped using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and there is no return. I pronounce her entirely cured. No one, only those who have the disease and those who are constantly about diseased patients, can realize the torture in which they are placed.

I have recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all whom I have met that were in any way in need of a skin cure. One man to whom I recommended them had suffered for over twelve years, and in that time spent nearly $300 to be cured; but nothing helped, and now after the use of five bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and several boxes of CUTICURA, and two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, rejoices in having found a cure. I have others at present under treatment, and with good prospects. In no case, to my knowledge, have the CUTICURA REMEDIES failed.

I take pleasure in sending this to you, trusting that it may prove a blessing to you and to the suffering. DR. L. MILLIRON,
Kimball, Brule County, Dakota.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite skin beautifier externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier internally, are a positive cure for every form of Skin and Blood Disease, from Pimples to Scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1.00. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin preserved with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

WEESP, HOLLAND.

R. A. DANDLIKER & CO., IMPORTERS.

157 & 159 La Salle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

TAMAR INDIEN GRILLON

A laxative refreshing fruit lozenge, very agreeable to take for Constipation, hemorrhoids, bile, loss of appetite, gastric and intestinal troubles and headache arising from them.

E. GRILLON, 27, Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Sold by all Druggists.

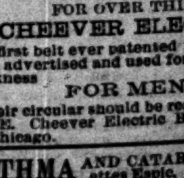
LADIES!

Do your own Dyeing at home with PEERLESS DYES. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages, or for Fastness of Colors, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by C. B. Wilson, Druggist, 783 West Madison, cor. Robey; Max Behrens, Pharmacist and Chemist, 310 S. Halsted-st., Madison-st.; John P. Lee, Apothecary and Pharmacist, 311 Halsted-st.; Edward Long, Druggist and Apothecary, 511 Blue Island-av., cor. 13th-st.; O. M. Weinberger, Apothecary, 219 N. Wells-st., cor. Chicago-av.; Louis Lehman Prescription Druggist 240 State-st., Chicago.

THE BESLY CABINET With CURTAIN is ABSOLUTELY THE BEST. Manufactured by BROWN & BESLY, 53 & 54 Wabash Av.

Nickel Plating.

Registers Plated, Gas-Fixtures, Lamps, Harness Trimmings, etc., plated, bronzed and cleaned. General plating, polishing, bronzing, etc. Work taken and delivered. CHICAGO NICKEL WORKS, Ohio-st. Telephone 3101.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and hair falling. 50c. at Druggists.

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The first belt ever patented in the United States, has been advertised and used for nervous debility and weakness.

FOR MEN ONLY.

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ASTHMA AND CATARRH cured by the Cigarettes Espic. Oppression, Suffocation, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, etc. Paris: J. ESPIC, 20, r St. Lazare. New York: Fougera; Milhau. Sold by all Chemists.

THE INDUST…

CONCLUSION OF T… FORE JUDG…

A. M. Pence and Gen… the Institution … Entitled to the G… County-Attorney … the Defendant—A… Saturday.

The further hearing … trial School suit again… recovery of $19,000 … Judge Tuthill yesterd…

Mr. Pence on behalf … garding the charge … institution, that it was … Illinois Industrial S… ducted by members of … The unanimous religi… vidual members of a… charter to carry on a … ity did not warrant t… charity in itself was … On general principles … tions were carried on b… this did not imply th… limited to members of … The charter of the Ho… herd empowered certa… the work of ref… women. Whatever co… people followed from … authorities of the Cath… more invalidate their c… tion of the managers of … tion with their advise… Protestant. This ind… ganized for the purpo… reforming children com… stitution; the religious … dren was simply incide… of education were ma… the institution it wou… State to inquire into … subsequent course of … down by law. The di… Chicago Industrial Sch… the Good Shepherd see… sight of by the … County. If the … School had not fu… the contract with Cook … of the law was open to … the other hand, it had … powered to do by its … manner as to bring it … Schools act, the county … pose this just claim for … Attorney Bliss said he … his case to rest on testi… presented. While addi… high terms of praise in … had been spoken of by … was compelled to resu… public grounds. To allo… the door to claimants w… way the Sisters o… herd were doing … and doing it nobly, … ed themselves of their … and appeared as Mary … Williams, instead of the … ant of the order to which … ventured outside the… claiming financial supp… in their lay character … that this money if paid … the general purposes of … that he contended was … iams as Recording Secr… Industrial School would … and as Assistant Superi… the Good Shepherd she … the needs of the latt… very existence of the … School was mythical o… the Good Shepherd. It … the industrial school … building occupied by the … Shepherd.

If the Chicago Industr… been called into exist… made no difference in … of girls provided for by … Good Shepherd. On the … dustrial Schools act t… the house were designa… for by the Chicago Indu… had been organized sole… securing public funds … tor which the first instit… To admit this claim wou… door to a large number … tions, and instead of $19… paid would be nearer $1…

Gen. Smith concluded … plaintiff. He made a … fact that in the charter … trial school there was … that it was a corporate … enter into any contract … which it had been orga… of Cook County to suc… limited only to the inqu… rightly and in a legal m… rying out of such purpo… legal contract, such as … House of the Good Shep… of Cook County had n… with that. Just as well … ty Hospital engaged to … to the House of the … a contract would deba… public assistance on acc… character of the body w… contract was made. T… might make any num… third parties, but the … tarian purposes of the … not the least bearing o… between the school a… legality of the contrac… and the House of the … not been called into qu… Court had held that a … not, as such, be depriv… law, but that its chara… comes under the legal … manding State aid fo… furthering sectarian … spring of 1887 it was … county would refuse th… Industrial School wh… right to claim under t… act, and the record sho… ness was charged to th… of the institution as a n… The question of the co… dustrial schools which … selves entitled to … event of this suit … nothing to do with … Holmes Industrial Ho… latest in the list of bene… the kind, expressly stip… charter that any church … of the institution, and … ceived the written app… in Cook County, who … have given their suppo… rian institution.

Judge Tuthill will gi… case Saturday.

Valueless C…

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—[Edi… Referring to "Stockhol… Sunday edition, permit m… are correct, but they do n… they consider only failu… Neeld type. I wish "St… ther and see with me th… warehouse receipt" in c… ulster to the borrower, he … and with the goods recei… sion.

Every banker in Chic… event of such a failure … signed by the owner of t… ce which has not changed … less as a "security." T… sented must go into the r… benefit of the creditors, a…

Sound banking require… paper one of two things—… and sound collateral. Ou… liberal and discount the … rower gives neither. They … the stump" by taking the … receipts," knowing full … security" they are such f…

There exists no excu… houses are large and nu… tion is now doing busines… by "Stockholder"—i. e.: … issuing warrants for go… premises—and the mach… custodians, etc., can be … The banks have every fa… collateral rather than o… ty and business ability. … old way or will they turn…

Linseed Oil "Trust…

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Ed… —President Cleveland … Congress use the followi… ring to "trusts" in conn… "In speaking of the incr… sumer of our home u… from a duty laid upon i… same description, the fac… competition among o… sometimes has the … the price of their … highest limit allowed … sions that this co…

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

CONCLUSION OF THE ARGUMENTS BEFORE JUDGE TUTHILL.

A. M. Pence and Gen. Smith Maintain that the Institution Is Non-Sectarian and Entitled to the Grant from the County—County-Attorney Bliss' Argument for the Defendant—A Decision to Be Given Saturday.

The further hearing of the Chicago Industrial School suit against Cook County for the recovery of $19,000 was resumed before Judge Tuthill yesterday morning.

Mr. Pence on behalf of the school said regarding the charge that it was a sectarian institution, that it was no more so than the Illinois Industrial School, which was conducted by members of another religious sect. The unanimous religious belief of the individual members of a board who took out a charter to carry on a work of Christian charity did not warrant the inference that the charity in itself was sectarian in character. On general principles all charitable organizations were carried on by Christian people, but this did not imply that their operation was limited to members of the Christian religion. The charter of the House of the Good Shepherd empowered certain people to conduct the work of reformation of fallen women. Whatever course of action these people followed from consultation with the authorities of the Catholic Church would no more invalidate their charter than a consultation of the managers of the Evanston institution with their advisers should the latter be Protestant. This industrial school was organized for the purpose of caring for and reforming children committed to such an institution; the religious education of the children was simply incidental. If this branch of education were made the main object of the institution it would be the duty of the State to inquire into the matter and their subsequent course of action clearly laid down by law. The distinction between the Chicago Industrial School and the House of the Good Shepherd seemed to have been lost sight of by the attorneys for Cook County. If the Chicago Industrial School had not fulfilled its part of the contract with Cook County, the remedy of the law was open to the latterr but if, on the other hand, it had done what it was empowered to do by its charter and in such a manner as to bring it under the Industrial Schools act, the county had no right to oppose this just claim for compensation. City-Attorney Bliss said he was content to allow his case to rest on testimony which had been presented. While adding if possible to the high terms of praise in which the good sisters had been spoken of by opposing counsel, he was compelled to resist their demand on public grounds. To allow it would be to open the door to claimants without end. In their way the Sisters of the Good Shepherd were doing an admirable work and doing it nobly, but when they divested themselves of their religious character and appeared as Mary Cleary and Joanna Williams, instead of the Superior and Assistant of the order to which they belonged, they ventured outside their proper sphere in claiming financial support from the county in their lay character. The record showed that this money if paid would be devoted to the general purposes of a religious order, and that he contended was illegal. Joanna Williams as Recording Secretary of the Chicago Industrial School would receive this $19,000, and as Assistant Superior of the House of the Good Shepherd she would spend it for the needs of the latter organization. The very existence of the Chicago Industrial School was mythical outside the House of the Good Shepherd. It did not appear that the industrial school had any right in the building occupied by the House of the Good Shepherd.

If the Chicago Industrial School had never been called into existence it would have made no difference in regard to the number of girls provided for by the House of the Good Shepherd. On the passage of the Industrial Schools act a number of inmates of the house were designated as being cared for by the Chicago Industrial School, which had been organized solely for the purpose of securing public funds to carry out the work for which the first institution was founded. To admit this claim would be to open the door to a large number of kindred institutions, and instead of $19,000 the amount to be paid would be nearer $100,000.

Gen. Smith concluded the argument for the plaintiff. He made a special point of the fact that in the charter granted to the industrial school there was no sectarianism, but that it was a corporate body, empowered to enter into any contract for the purpose for which it had been organized. The liability of Cook County to such an organization was limited only to the inquiry, Did it do its duty rightly and in a legal manner? If in the carrying out of such purpose it entered into any legal contract, such as the contract with the House of the Good Shepherd, the authorities of Cook County had nothing whatever to do with that. Just as well say that if the County Hospital engaged to send its laundry work to the House of the Good Shepherd such a contract would debar the hospital from public assistance on account of the sectarian character of the body with which the second contract was made. The industrial school might make any number of contracts with third parties, but the religious belief or sectarian purposes of these third parties have not the least bearing on the original contract between the school and the county. The legality of the contract between the school and the House of the Good Shepherd had not been called into question. The Supreme Court had held that a sectarian body shall not, as such, be deprived of the rights of the law, but that its character as sectarian only comes under the legal prohibition when demanding State aid for the sole object of furthering sectarian purposes. Until the spring of 1887 it was not supposed that the county would refuse the aid to the Chicago Industrial School which that body had a right to claim under the Industrial Schools act, and the record showed that this indebtedness was charged to the county on the books of the institution as a matter beyond dispute. The question of the cost of the various industrial schools which may feel themselves entitled to State aid in the event of this suit being sustained had nothing to do with this issue. The Holmes Industrial Home, which was the latest in the list of benevolent institutions of the kind, expressly stipulated in its proposed charter that any church might be a member of the institution, and that scheme had received the written approval of every Judge in Cook County, who certainly would not have given their support had it been a sectarian institution.

Judge Tuthill will give his decision on the case Saturday.

Valueless Collateral.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Referring to "Stockholder's" letter in your Sunday edition, permit me to say that his views are correct, but they do not go far enough, in that they consider only failures of the Sykes and Reeld type. I wish "Stockholder" to go further and see with me the true value of a "private warehouse receipt" in case of commercial disaster to the borrower, he having failed honestly and with the goods receipted for in his possession.

Every banker in Chicago knows that in the event of such a failure a "warehouse receipt," signed by the owner of the goods, the possession of which has not changed hands, is totally worthless as a "security." The goods thus represented must go into the receiver's hands for the benefit of the creditors, all and sundry.

Sound banking requires as conditions in good paper one of two things—good indorsers or ample and sound collateral. Our bankers desire to be liberal and discount the paper where the borrower gives neither. They "whip the devil round the stump" by taking these "private warehouse receipts," knowing full well that as "collateral security" they are such in name alone.

There exists no excuse for this. Our warehouses are large and numerous. An organization is now doing business on the line suggested by "Stockholder"—i. e.: taking possession and issuing warrants for goods stored on owners' premises—and the machinery of bills of sale, custodians, etc., can be evoked when needed. The banks have every facility to bank on sound collateral rather than on their customer's probity and business ability. Will they pursue the old way or will they turn over a new leaf?

SECURITY.

Linseed Oil "Trusts" and the Tariff.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—President Cleveland in his last message to Congress used the following language in reference to "trusts" in connection with the tariff: "In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called "trusts," which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes."

We have an illustration and proof of the truth and wisdom of the President's words in the results of the formation of the Linseed-Oil Trust during the last year. The import duty on linseed is 20 cents per bushel. On linseed oil the duty is 25 cents per gallon. As a bushel of seed will make from two to two and one-fourth gallons of oil it will be seen that the manufacturer of the oil has fully three times as much protection as the farmer. During September and October linseed oil sold at 38 to 40 cents per gallon, at which price there was said to be a profit to the mills well located. During that time in the Western cities seed sold at from $1 to $1.10 per bushel, so that the manufacturer was protected about 65 per cent while the farmer was protected from 18 to 20 per cent. From October to Jan. 1 oil was advanced to 53 cents per gallon, the advance being about 42 per cent, with the prospect of its being put still higher. So far as dealers in the business know the above advance is not the result of the law of supply and demand or other legitimate business causes. It is true that linseed has been advancing during that time; but, as is usually the case, the bulk of the crop is marketed in September, October, and November, during which time the farmers as a rule make their sales, so that a large proportion of the seed is supposed at present to be in the hands of speculators and manufacturers.

Here is certainly a subject for investigation by the Committee on Trusts, as also by them Committee of Ways and Means.

Don't risk anything with a stubborn cough when a safe remedy may be had in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sore lungs and throats are speedily helped by it.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST. South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, Near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—Helmich's Pharmacy.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—F. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, corner Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J True, Druggist.
MADISON-St., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. E. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, ————, gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581—Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 429—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 490—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—H. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—La Brett & Field, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist. Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—STRAYED AWAY SUNDAY, FEB. 5TH, from my residence, 4830 Greenwood-av., Hyde Park, one 8-months-old setter dog puppy: body white, with few black ticks, both ears and one eye black, some little tan color in spots on head and legs; a good sized, strongly built dog. A reward of $5 will be paid for return as above to WM. H. COLCORD.

LOST—SKYE TERRIER DOG; HAD ON COLLAR marked "Fannie C. Toppan, Chicago"; answers to name "Dixie." $10 reward for his return to 3515 Wabash-av. No questions asked.

LOST—IN McVICKER'S THEATRE, MONDAY evening last, a fine silk umbrella. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning the same to the owner. A. SCHEAFF, 243 Michigan-av.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, FROM ADAMS to Ontario-sts., via Wabash-av. and State-st., a package containing embroidered towels and doylies. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the Tribune office. M 3, Tribune office.

LOST—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NEAR UNION Park, lady's red pocketbook containing sum of money and papers. Finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing same to Room 29, 182 Washington-st., or 39 B Bryan-place.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON ON OGDEN-AV. between Adams and Washington-sts., an Adams class-book containing an envelope with money inclosed, which can be returned to owner through D. W. GRAVES, Room 25, 123 La Salle-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST—FOX TERRIER DOG with brown ears, brown spot on top of head, and small black mark on shoulder. The above reward will be paid for his return to stable 42 East Twenty-fourth-st. JOHN KELLEY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

100 FRANKLIN-ST.—BOARD AND ROOM: $6 per week; rooms only $2.50 to $4 per week; 21 meals, $3.50. Ogden House, first-class, and the best low-priced hotel in the city.

202 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—ONE DOUBLE room to two gentlemen, with board; day-boarders taken.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT AND two single rooms, with board.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite, for gentleman, with superior board; 6 o'clock dinner; light and heat; references.

1347 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY PAPERED, furnished, large front, also single room, in small adult family, with good board.

1823 WABASH-AV.—TWO FRONT ROOMS with best of table-board.

2007 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—A LARGE front alcove, with board.

2253 CALUMET-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board. Call Monday.

2256 WABASH-AV.—SECOND FLOOR ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board; moderate.

2711 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND 1 LARGE alcove front room for two gentlemen; private family.

MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF THIRTIETH-ST.—In desirable first-class family boarding-house, 2 warm suites of rooms with choice table-board. Parties looking for pleasant quarters and home can secure the same here. House established. Address D M 44, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

193 DEARBORN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with excellent board.

206 DEARBORN-AV.—WITH BOARD, TWO large, elegantly furnished front parlors; hot and cold running water, bath, etc.; also one single room; furnace heat. For inspection and terms apply at 213 Dearborn-av., cor. Chicago-av. References.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—Parties desiring table board, which is strictly first-class and good home cooking, can secure same by applying at the above number.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—SOUTH-FRONT ALCOVE, with board; all conveniences; day board.

WEST SIDE.

481 ADAMS-ST.—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED alcove room, with board. References required.

HOTELS.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

ACCOUNTANTS.

HENRY FOGG—ACCOUNTANT; 224 SOUTH Water-st. Books examined, posted, and balanced.

MUSICAL.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD PIANO-TUNER and regulator and repairer. Best city references. Address M 56, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY CLERK, bookkeeper, or cashier. Good references. H 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, ASsistant bookkeeper or collector; 3 years' city experience; small salary to start. W 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; reasonable salary. A1 city references. E 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, ASsistant bookkeeper or collector; 3 years' city experience; small salary to start. W 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, aged 28; a thorough bookkeeper and office man. Best of city references given. Address M 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 19 in some office or wholesale house. Good references from last employer. H Z 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN grocery store or other work. Address H. STRUSS, 262 Thirty-third-st.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAILROAD MAN OF five years' experience as stenographer, voucher clerk, etc. Address M 67, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MEchanical draftsman. L 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGINEER. HAS papers and references. L 53, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE as meat and pastry cooks, in city or out. Apply for three days at 164 West Jackson-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman from California, in a private family; strictly sober. L 70, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 28, work of any kind; have had experience in dry goods and clothing. Good reference. N 44, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN GRAIN AND PROvision house, by a young man of experience. Address H 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NIGHT WATCH AND fireman; understands steam-heating pumps and hydraulic elevators. Highest references. L 54, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED YOUNG woman as foreign correspondent or any clerkship in which a collegiate education and a knowledge of French and German acquired abroad would be of service. Best of city references. M 59, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer and typewriter, with references; but small salary expected at first. E 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher and typewriter; speed, 125 shorthand, 40 typewriter. Will work two weeks on trial. N 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and typewriter by a young lady of long experience; best of references. L 59, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress by a competent girl; Hyde Park preferred. Best reference. Call at 5617 Jefferson-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. Best city references. Address N 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer in private family; North Side. 205 Ontario-st., second flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL lately arrived, to do general housework. Call for two days at 214 Larrabee-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—A LADY LEAVING THE city would like to find situations for two good servants, cook and waitress, either separate or together. Call at present employer's for recommendation. 1913 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework; wages $4 a week. Address D L 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in American family. 319 Noble-st., near Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in small family. Call Wednesday at 144 Twentieth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, EItner as general or second work, in small American family. Call 2118 Wentworth-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN girl for second work or care of children. Call at 1713 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GIRL to cook, wash, and iron, or to do laundry work, in private family. First-class references. Please call at 91 Dalaware-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Norwegian girl to do general housework in family with no children. Good references. Call at 271 Winchester-av., side door.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WIDOW LADY OF 35, as housekeeper in hotel or public institution; has experience; would leave city. Call or address L. B., 222 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLEAGED LADY, with good references, wants a situation as housekeeper. Address REV. A. BERENS, Elmhurst, Ill.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress. Call at 3152 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NO. 1 LAUNDRESS in private family, or cook and laundress. None except good parties need call. Call or address 166 North Wells-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ON THE NORTH AND South Sides, in private families, for trained, reliable domestics that can furnish verbal references. MISS N. C. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COOKS, LAUNdresses, and girls for general housework. Good references. Mrs. HARTIN, 94 Thirty-fifth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. EMERSON'S EMployment office, 50 North Centre-av., good Scandinavian girls on hand. Ladies supplied on short notice. Orders by postal.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class help, with best of references, call at once at 3021 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SHIPPING AND entry clerk in manufacturing business; must be correct at figures. References required. Address M 70, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—COAL SALESMAN; ONE WHO HAS experience. State how much trade and salary wanted. N 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN TO TRAVEL in country; big pay. Call at Room 26 Lakeside Building.

WANTED—TRAVELING-MEN TO SELL ROAD carts; good commission paid. Address Calumet Vehicle Co., Joliet, Ill.

TRADES.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WIREWORKER for Memphis, Tenn. Address A. M. HARE, Accountant, Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL wood-worker capable of building machine from drawings. Apply at once at 167 Lake-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; ONE who can milk and work around the house. Apply at Rooms 86 and 87, 240 La Salle-st., Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE EDItorial charge of a city weekly newspaper; must be a ready writer and paragrapher; one who would invest in stock of the corporation preferred. Address Drawer C, Chicago Post-Office.

WANTED—A JOB PRINTING SOLICITOR. APply at "Town Talk" Office, 158 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING SOlicitor. "Town Talk" Office, 158 S. Clark-st.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF SHOP; one thoroughly competent and sober; good situation for the right man. N 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOCIETY ORGANIZERS; PERMAnent position to successful men. M 55, Tribune.

WANTED—MANAGER BY RELIABLE EASTern firm; will control $2,000 to $4,000 worth of goods and handle considerable money; salary $2,000. References and $1,000 to $2,000 cash deposit required. Call or address S. OWEN, Palmer House, Chicago.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN EVERYWHERE for a genteel business which pays $30 to $60 per week easier than any other agency will pay $50 per month; only small capital required; $2 samples free. Address Merrill Mfg. Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE AGENCY OF OUR safes; size 28x18x18 inches; weight 500 lbs; retail price $35; other sizes in proportion. Rare chance to create permanent business at home. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the Safe Pool. Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS INTELLIGENT, prompt, active, resides in city, and furnish references; $12 per week. CHARLES LAUFER, 166 La Salle-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—ENGLISH AND GERMAN SPEAKing collectors and canvasser for Metropolitan Life-Ins. Co. Call bet. 8:30 and 9 a. m. prompt Wednesday at 3250 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—1918 WABASH-AV.—GIRL OR WOMan for general housework; private American family; good wages.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. 943 Oakwood-boulevard.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—HEALTHY, LIVEly young woman or widow to take care of three furnished rooms and do light housekeeping; good home to right party. M 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO ASSIST IN KITCHEN at 377 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK. APPLY Wednesday or Thursday morning at 336 La Salle-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress; wages $4; small family. 5116 Kimbark-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—SUPERIOR NURSE TO TAKE CARE of a child 2 years old; willing to travel; capable of taking entire charge; no giddy or inexperienced person need apply. Apply at once at 488 Washington-boulevard.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE FAMILY laundress. References. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A WOMAN OF SENSE AND ENERGY residing outside Chicago, for our business in her locality; salary about $50 monthly. References exchanged. B. BAINBRIDGE, Supt., 34 Reade-st., N. Y.

WANTED—LADIES TO TAKE ORDERS FOR custom corsets; pleasant work; good pay; city or country; all or part time. 202 State-st., Room 10.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE—
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY
86 LA SALLE-ST.,
LENDS MONEY FOR ANY TIME WANTED IN ANY SUM FROM $25 TO $2,500 ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, MACHINERY, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, ETC., ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL FROM THE POSSESSION OF OWNER, WITHOUT DELAY, AND ON FAIR TERMS; ANY PART OF THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF AT ANY TIME, AND THE INTEREST IS REDUCED AS FAST AS PAYMENTS ARE MADE; ACCOUNTS DUE TO FURNITURE DEALERS PAID OFF AND CARRIED AS LONG AS WISHED; AS WE DO BY FAR THE LARGEST LOAN BUSINESS IN CHICAGO WE ARE ABLE TO GIVE THE VERY BEST RATES THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN; PERSONS WANTING MONEY WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL ON US BEFORE BORROWING.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY,
86 LA SALLE-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

AS OUR LOANS ARE MADE WITHOUT COMmission, and at lower interest than can be obtained from brokers and loan agents, it is to the interest of those who wish to borrow money on their furniture pianos, notes, houses, etc., to call before borrowing elsewhere. Money always ready, and loans made in any sums without delay. Call at 95 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

ADVANCES AND MONEY LOANED TO HONEST parties on household furniture, pianos, and all kinds of personal effects. Easy payments; no delay. I make my own papers, pay no commission, thereby giving the borrower the benefit. For loans call on B. L. DEMINT, 134 East Madison-st., corner Clark, Room 2.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL LOAN FROM $500 TO $3,000 on good real estate or on building loan. M 66, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOAN; money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 120 La Salle-st.

CONTROLLING INTEREST IN COMPANY OWNing valuable railroad patents for sale at $15,000, $5,000 of which to remain as working capital. CROSBY & CROSBY, Equitable Building, New York City.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Rooms 27 and 28, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 12 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState in sums from $1,000 to $25,000.
L. H. JENNINGS,
Methodist Church Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO property at current rates.
ERNST PRUSSING,
10 Borden Block, 95 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState at lowest rates of interest.
PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 4 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY in any amount; lowest rates; building loans made. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

SIX PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL estate; building loans made; no delay. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—FROM $1,000 TO $50,000 ON CITY IMproved at 6 per cent. GOLDY & ZURBURG, 111 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL SECURITY IN SUMS to suit at current rates. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO LOAN—WE HAVE $100,000 CHICAGO MONEY to loan at 6 per cent in sums to suit; no delays.
McAULEY & ELLIOTT, 9, 113 La Salle-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $5,000 or over; must place $100,000 at once. Loan Dept. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. JUDD, Manager, southeast corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

WANTED—$8,000 FOR 3 YEARS; FIRST-CLASS South Side real estate security, with lowest interest. Address for 3 days G P 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—$12,000, FIVE YEARS, AT 6 PER cent, on stores and flats renting for $2,400 per annum; will pay $250 commission. M 76, Tribune.

WANTED—FIVE YEARS, $16,000, 6 PER CENT; improved property, Indiana-av., valued $32,000.
JOHN LAUDER, 15 Montauk Block.

$200,000 AT 6 PER CENT ON CHICAGO real estate or first-class collaterals. CHAS. GARDNER, 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED
TO THE
MATCHLESS VOSE & SONS NEW
IMPROVED UPRIGHT PIANOS.

These instruments have been before the public thirty-seven years, about 20,000 have been sold, and we can refer to our patrons, who will testify to their sterling qualities. These pianos are so constructed that they are unequaled for standing in tune; they are remarkable for great power, sweetness, and purity of tone; the action is quick repeating and touch elastic, and the fine finish, elegance, and completeness of the cases are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable; terms easy. Warerooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S,
State and Jackson-sts.;
HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND KIMBALL PIANOS.
KIMBALL ORGANS.
Old instruments taken in exchange; time payments; several second-hand Chickering, Knabe, Hazelton, and other pianos of standard make at BARGAINS; pianos to rent.

AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS
SHONINGER PIANOS.
INSTRUMENTS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE—A PIANO AND PARLOR SUIT. APply at 285 Tremont-st., second flat. Home Tuesday.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD PIANO; ON ACcount of removal. Call at 176 South Peoria-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos, Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

$4 AND $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—NEW upright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$10 CASH, $6 MONTHLY, BUYS A NEW UPright piano, warranted for seven years; please call, examine, and get prices; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$200 BUYS ELEGANT 7⅓-OCTAVE UPRIGHT piano warranted for seven years; easy payments.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HAMBLETONIAN bay mare Polly, 7 years old; rangy and powerfully built and warranted to trot in 2:35; without fault, spot, or blemish of any kind; prefer to sell her to parties who will give her a good home; she has a splendid pedigree, which I have. Apply to Mrs. DENT at residence, 3127 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-SEATED SLEIGH, CHEAP. Address M 5, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—WELL-BRED 4-year-old horse, city broke; new $250 buggy; new harness. Inquire at 74 Rush-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-SEAT ROCKaway; also fine blooded milch cow. Address L 52, Tribune office.

HORSES WANTED—ONE DRIVING AND TWO work horses in exchange for first-class clear South Side real estate. Address M 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE TWO LARGE BROOD mares, 7 to 9 years old, suitable for farm use. Must be cheap. Address L 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRONG, BUT LIGHT, TWO-seated buggy, with or without harness; must be cheap. Address, stating price and where it can be seen, H W 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, CHEAP, A GOOD strong Perry cart; one with top preferred. Address, stating where it can be seen and price, C W 100, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—WABASH-AV. CORNERS—SOME of the best and most desirable unimproved corners on the avenue; can be leased for 99 years without revaluation; also one choice corner on Michigan-av. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—OR FOR SALE—CALUMET COUNTRY—South Chicago—Dock, centrally located, at 95th-st. and Calumet River, west side at second bridge from the mouth of river; size 200x300 ft.; suitable for elevator, coal, or lumber; also business and residence lots on many of the principal streets, with gas, water, sewers, etc., and horse railroad in front. W. R. BURDICK, Sterling, Ill., or JAS. H. CHAMBERLIN, 154 Washington-st., Chicago.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, 46 FEET on Dearborn-st., near Harrison, two fronts, vacant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

AN ENERGETIC MAN WITH $12,000 TO $15,000 and posted in retail dry goods can get a partnership in an old established house in city; will net him a large and certain return. Address N 41, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN OFFICE ESTABLISHed five years; fair remuneration to smart, energetic man; $350 required. 154 Washington-st., Room 13.

WANTED—PARTNER WILLING TO WORK, with capital, in a lucrative cash business where the profits can be divided daily. F 31, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniturne of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 8-ROOM flat, North Side, very pleasantly located, one block from car; will sell at great sacrifice; party wishing to leave city. Apply to W. H. KING, Room 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLAT, $500, cost $800. Apply on premises, 43 Park-av., near Union Park, or to E. DEVINE, 158 S. Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS SELLING HARDWARE AND STOVE trade to sell a specialty on commission. H 24, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT TO ALL ON ODORLESS FRYING-pan; fries onions, broils steak, etc., allowing no smell to escape into the room; liberal inducements; particulars free. Morgan Mfg. Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—AGENTS AND GENERAL AGENTS to handle the latest improved gas burner. Big money to live men. White Light Gas Burner Co., 159 La Salle-st., Chicago.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—FOR SALE—
Our Spring List is just out.
It contains a classified list of
Business property improved,
Business property vacant,
Residence property improved,
Residence property vacant,
Lots in new subdivisions,
Acres—Acres—Acres,
North, South, and West.
Bargains—Bargains.
List mailed free to any address.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
GROCERS, ATTENTION!
Milwaukee-av., 3-story and basement stone-front store, fronting two streets; seven years a grocer's store; $15,000.
State-st. corner north of 26th; an old grocery stand; $25,000.
Also good sites on Clark, Division, and Wells-sts., and Clybourn-av. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JUST ISSUED, OUR NEW CATAlogue of real estate for sale; mailed free on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—FINE 12-ROOM brick residence on Fulton-st. Good 10-room residence on Oakwood-boulevard; very desirable at price and terms. Also a fine property cheap in Hyde Park, worth $10,500, for $8,000. J. C. ROBINSON, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST AND CHEAPest business blocks in the city; solid investment. M 75, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES HOOD, ROOM 22 ADAMS Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.:

80 feet on Kimbark-av.	$ 40
100 feet on Lexington-av.	55
50 feet on Ellis-av.	50
50x250 feet on Drexel-boulevard	175
Modern brick residence on Oakenwald-av., near station	5,500
Frame, with 25-foot lot	4,000

FOR SALE—ABOUT 1,000 FEET OF FRONTAGE, South Side, north of 22d-st., with miscellaneous improvements that cost over $100,000; rents for $27,000; will be sold separate or together. Special figures for the entire property. The ground value ought to double in the next 5 years.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. RESIDENCE IN A good neighborhood, near 28th-st.; only $12,000.
H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—24X94 ON SHERMAN-ST., BETWEEN Van Buren and Harrison; ground is worth $800 per foot; will take $600 per foot, including 2-story frame building.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 183 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!—A choice piece of central improved business property on Wabash-av., between Washington and Madison-sts.; no agents need answer. Address M 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av., in a very convenient locality and good neighborhood; offered at a bargain if taken at once.
H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 38TH-st., only $120; well located. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. LOTS NEAR 37TH-ST. Very choice and cheap. Call today; will be sold soon. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—31ST-ST. CORNER GROVELAND-av., 110 feet front; improve this corner with a fine apartment building and it will pay largely on the amount invested; the location is very desirable.
P. A. GEORGE,
58 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST., first-class brick, 2 stories and cellar; 2 story brick barn; east front; 25 foot lot; $6,000.
Prairie-av., near 38th-st., new 2-story and cellar brick; modern; $5,500.
E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EAST VAN BUREN-ST., BUSINESS lot, unimproved, cheap. Call on or write for particulars. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD HOUSES, near 36th-st. Do you want a modern house in good location, every convenience, finished in hardwood? Go see these houses we are just completing.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—TWO SUBSTANTIAL BRICK RESIdences, 11 rooms, east of Indiana-av., terms easy. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1818 INDIANA-AV., LOT 30X177, big bargain; some trade taken. MICK, PREBLE & MICK, R. 11, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Modern 10-room residence on South Park-av., near 34th-st., $10,000.
New modern residence on Forest-av., near 37th-st., $7,000. H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. RESIDENCE, north of 39th-st.; furnace, gas-fixtures, screens, shades—everything complete. Price $12,500.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
WEST SIDE RESIDENCE LOTS.
CENTRAL PARK-BOULEVARD, near Sacramento-Avenue Station, C. & N. W. Ry.; $1,100.
ALBANY-AV., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $500.
TROY-ST., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $450.
MEAD-ST., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $450.
KEDZIE-AV., near Central Park-boulevard; railway station and street cars; $750.
HUMBOLDT-BOULEVARD, near California and Milwaukee-avs.; $625.
BURCHELL-AV., near Humboldt-boulevard; $300.
RICHMOND-AV., near Diversy-av.; $300.
THOMAS-AV., near Evergreen-av.; $300.
With cable cars on the West Side now assured these lots will readily sell at double the price now asked. Easy monthly payments. Title perfect and certified abstract furnished each purchaser.
Send for plat or call on
BYRON A. BALDWIN & CO.,
154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
GENUINE BARGAINS.
841 Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, fine attic; call for particulars at once.
908 Monroe-st., choice locality; 10-room brick; $6,000.
15 Laflin-st., 2-story frame, brick basement, 12 rooms, 2 baths; lot 34x125; good barn; want an offer; possession at once.
151 Winchester-av., cottage, brick basement, 7 rooms, bath, furnace, all improvements, concreted cellar, good barn; all in A1 shape; $4,600.
299 Walnut-st., near Leavitt, large, fine 2-story 11-room frame; make 2 nice flats; will paper throughout to suit you if bought right away.
503 Marshfield-av., near Taylor-st., 3-story brick in flats; make me an offer.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—LARGE RESIDENCE ON WASHington-boulevard, east of Union Park, double high stone steps, south front, and very desirable; has 18 rooms, all well lighted, 13 being front rooms, furnace and gas fixtures; excellent house for renting rooms, as it brings in a large income; full abstract; price $12,500, part cash. Also 422 Washington-boulevard, cor. Ada-st., has 14 rooms, three stories and basement, three rooms deep; is in fine order and well rented to May 1, 1889; furnace and gas fixtures; price $11,000; excellent residence for private family or investment. SHELDON & SHELDON,
89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST 50 FEET ON WEST Lake-st., east of California-av.
100 feet on West Superior-st., east of Western-av., at $23 per foot.
Hundreds of acres of high dry land within 10 miles of South Chicago at $25 per acre.
J. C. ROBINSON,
127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY HOUSE and 41 5-12 feet of ground, No. 38 Union Park place. Apply to C. H., Room 14, No. 22 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—
THAT CORNER ON WEST OHIO-ST.
has been reduced to $3,000. Owner must sell. Here certainly is a chance to double your money.
TURNER & BOND,
102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—60X132, SOUTHWEST CORNER Canal and Polk-sts.; this is a bargain. T. J. KINSELLA, Room 20, 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SIX BRICK BUILDINGS LOCATED on one of the best corners on the West Side, on line of street-cars, and rented for $2,830; will be sold so it will pay 12 per cent net on price. We want to sell this property.
McAULEY & ELLIOTT, 9, 113 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN AND POSSESSION given—The 11-room dwelling, corner Howe and Garfield-av.; lot 20x125 feet to alley; Garfield-av. paved; house is in best of repair; terms to suit.
Also a detached stone front dwelling, Centre-st., 2 blocks from park entrance; modern improvements; only $6,500; ¼ or all cash.
CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLACE ON THE North Side, near Lincoln and Fullerton-avs., large 2-story frame house, 12 rooms; all modern; good barn; lot 50x125; $4,500. D. S. PLACE & CO.,
145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, A NEW TWO-story and basement brick residence, all modern improvements, $5,000, 42d-st. and St. Lawrence-av.; fine location, close to Grand-boulevard; also a $6,000 residence at Humboldt Park with two lots; 14 rooms in the house, 50 foot barn, close to steam and horse cars, for $4,000 if taken at once; has all modern improvements. W. P. LARKIN & CO., 388 State-st., shoe store.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY—Houses and lots on improved tracts from $2,000 to $6,500; best localities. Call and see us.
Only 20 lots left in the Clough Subdivision; now selling at $200 each; cheap.
MICK, PREBLE & MICK,
R. 11, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR FIFTY-second-st.—New 6-room cottage on easy payments, 25 minutes from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; also vacant lots.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER LOT HALSTED and 44th-sts., 75x125, and with very good cottage. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS; EASY PAYments; 23 minutes' ride from Polk-st. depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; on Winter and Desplaines-sts., near 52d. 2 blocks from 55th-st. depot; water-pipes and sidewalks laid.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.:
300 lots in choicest part of South Englewood, near depot; high, dry, and best in Cook County for price; only $200 and upward; the price of these lots will be advanced soon; buy now; several bunches of 10 to 20 lots at about acre prices.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD, HYDE PARK—New house; 8 rooms, cellar, laundry, bath; fifty-foot lot; two blocks from station; $7,500; easy terms.
E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A CONVENIENT, thoroughly built home in a rapidly-growing neighborhood, close to two lines of railway, call on ARTHUR FARRAR, Room 30, 115 Dearborn-st. $4,500 and $5,300. Office hours, 11 till 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON LAUREL-AV., NEAR FULLERton, 6-room cottage, $1,800; only 4 miles from Wells-st. depot; commutation fare, 6¼ cents. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—3-STORY, BASEMENT brick store, Milwaukee-av.; also 17 acres at Cragin; junction three railroads. G. H. O'BRIEN, 319 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND CROSSING—CORNER, 80X125, with 3 cottages and 2-story store, all rented; price $3,500; easy terms; must sell.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES AT MODerate prices at La Grange, on terms to suit; call or write for terms and tickets. C. W. RICHMOND & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—Kimbark-av., near 55th-st., choice high lot, 40x165; $1,690 cash. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN ACRES ON THE LAKE shore, one and a quarter miles north of Lincoln Park. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES HOOD, ROOM 22 ADAMS Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st., the following bargains in acres:
10 acres on State-st., near 95th-st., on line of elevated railroad.
60 acres in Lyons, near belt railroad and adjoining the Stickney syndicate purchase.
8 acres Milwaukee-av., north of city limits.
5 and 10 acre tracts in Hyde Park, near line of elevated railroad.
A large list of desirable residence property in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.
Call 10 to 12 and 2 till 4.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY PAYMENTS ON Fullerton-av., corner Western, four miles from Court-House, outside fire limits, accessible by horse and steam cars; commutation fare, 6¼ cents; no cash payment required of parties making improvements.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—ONE OF THE MOST ELegant residences in this delightful suburb, finished and decorated throughout in the most artistic manner. For particulars inquire of
JAMES HOOD,
Room 22 Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st.,
or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR NORTH Side property—Dwelling with lot 300 feet square; inclines beautifully toward east front; plenty fruit; Lake View water; North Rose Hill. L. H. JENNINGS, 107 Clark-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—AT FAIR PRICE—SPLENDID 14-room house, lot 100x160 ft.; also fine 8-room new house, lot 50x176; also neat 7-room cottage, lot 50x160; at Rogers' Park, one of the most desirable suburbs about Chicago. L. H. JENNINGS, 107 Clark-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—IN OAKLAND—COTTAGE CONTAINing six rooms, in first-class neighborhood; will be sold at a bargain; $2,500 will take it.
JAMES HOOD,
Room 22 Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 CASH—EAST FRONT LOT ON Indiana-av., north of 47th-st.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; OWNER MUST SELL 14 lots at Pacific Junction. M. L. OSGOOD,
Room 25, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. A. & S. G. HAIR, 159 LA SALLE-st., basement—Lake-av., near 45th-st., a very desirable 2-story and cellar house, pressed brick front, fine large attic, burglar alarm, electric bells, reception hall; very convenient to Illinois Central Railroad and street cars; wide lot.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS IN GLENCOE AND 4 IN Norwood Park; belong to a lady and must be sold; they are worth $200 each, but can be bought for $85 each; title perfect. JOHN ROSENBERG, 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EDGEWATER GROVE.

The finest property on the St. Johns River, six miles south of Palatka, containing 2,600 orange trees, 1,500 bearing, and a large number of other fruit trees, pears, peaches, plums, Japan persimmons, pineapples, etc. Fine modern house of 13 rooms, with hot and cold water throughout, laundry and bath-rooms, large barns, tenant's house, packing-house, green-house, artesian well, sulphur bathing pool, etc.

All steamers land at wharf. The whole place is in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy, as a winter home or paying investment. Address
W. F. FULLER, San Mateo, Fla.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED city property—A first-class improved farm of 280 acres, situated within two miles of Ableman, on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and seven miles from the flourishing City of Baraboo; 40 acres timber, 15 acres of good bearing orchard, balance excellent farming land, with 30 acres now seeded with winter wheat; some live stock; large, never-failing spring, splendid house, several barns, and all farming equipments required; price $10,000; no incumbrance. Apply to E. F. CULLERTON & CO., 195 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WESTERN LAND IN NEBRASKA, Iowa, and Kansas; long time and easy payments; free fare to all buying land. W. B. MILLER, Box 156, Aurora, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms, 80 to 500 acres each, about 60 miles south of Chicago, on I. C. R. R.; all under cultivation; price according to improvements; terms to suit; might accept improved city property in part payment.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE EAST SHORE of Mobile Bay; 4-room frame house, with outhouses; large barn, with 12 box stalls; pier running out into the bay; a number of various kinds of fruit-trees, orange, plum, pear, pecan; can raise all kinds of early vegetables and melons. The east shore of Mobile Bay is high, dry, and healthy. The place is fifteen miles from the city across the bay and three miles above Point Clear Hotel, the great resort. Price, $1,500. CHARLES R. GLEASON & CO.,
720 Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD NORTH SIDE BUSINESS CORner, vacant or improved, $10,000 to $12,000.
DAVIS & HAMMOND, 92 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ON WEST SIDE, HOUSE AND LOT, not to exceed $7,500, or a good equity. Address M 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—30 TO 50 FEET ON WARREN-AV., near Garfield Park; also 25 to 50 feet on Harrison or Van Buren east of Western-av. Owners see us. MICK, PREBLE & MICK, Room 11, 177 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

A FEW FINE LOTS TO EXCHANGE ON THE South Side; I want farms or stocks of goods; city or country. Address M 6, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHOICE LANDS, IMPROVED and unimproved, in Eastern Kansas for good merchandise. G. C. WALLACE, Parsons, Kas.

MERCHANDISE STOCKS OF ALL DESCRIPtions wanted in exchange for real estate, good mortgages, and cash. L. FRANKLIN, 152 La Salle-st.

QUICK SALES AND EXCHANGES MADE OF real estate if placed at low figures.
L. FRANKLIN, 152 La Salle-st.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR DESCRIBING A LARGE list of Western farms, houses, and lots, merchandise, mortgages, hotels, etc., etc., offered in exchange for other property; honorable treatment. The best of references furnished. Write and describe also what you have to offer. L. FRANKLIN,
152 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—I OWN SEVERAL IMPROVED farms; also city residence; want good stock of goods. Box 78, Frankfort, Clinton County, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—CHAMBER SET AND PULLman plush parlor set for brood mare, 7 to 9 years old, pony cart with top, or two-seated top buggy. Address, stating price and where it can be seen, C. H., Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—18 LOTS IN LAKE VIEW, CONvenient to street and steam cars, worth $6,300, for residence on North Side or Lake View. Address M 2, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU IN OR near city for 80-acre improved Iowa farm, clear; owner. M 74, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS FOR mason-work. T. H. SAUNDERS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 101.

WANTED—GROCERY, NOTION, OR HARDware business for clear village property and well rented suburban residence. Address owner, M 54, Tribune office.

$6,000 STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES TO EXchange for cottages or lots; good stand. N 49, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A 12-ROOM HOUSE; GRAND LOCATION; North Side; elegant furniture; cost $2,500 last May; 2-year lease; $1,400, part time, for entire contents. RENTING AGENCY, Room 9, Adams Express Building.

A PARTY WITH $15,000 CASH TO TAKE QUARter interest in National Manufacturing Company; capitalist preferred; personal attention; must be strictly temperate; no agent need apply. Address, with real name, L 36, Tribune office.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL DO WELL TO correspond with a wide-awake dealer, either to buy, sell, or exchange their merchandise.
L. FRANKLIN, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ON SOUTH LA Salle large 3-story boarding-house, furnished complete; will sell or rent furniture to good party. Call at Room 51, 170 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE BOARDING-HOUSE, North Side; location first-class; very reasonable. M 72, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—FIXTures and furnishings of a 50-room hotel, centrally located. JOHN LANKHART,
Montauk Block.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET; sales nearly $40,000 a year; also 3 lots on West Adams-st., south front, near California-av., 75x125, both clear of any incumbrance; must close out on account of moving West. Address K 78, Tribune.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL EState and half cash two stocks of boots and shoes, one of $5,000 and one of $6,000. For particulars call at 388 State-st. W. P. LARKIN & CO.

FOR SALE—STATIONERY, CIGARS, AND TObacco; established 6 years; going South; capital required, $2,500. L. THOMAS, 709A West Madison.

FOR SALE—MARKET, ESTABLISHED 12 YEARS. Want to retire. G 97, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SAW-MILL PLANT AND 1,500 ACRES yellow pine timbered land on N. O. & N. E. R. R. Address J. POITEVENT, Purvis, Marion County Miss.

LIST PERSONAL PROPERTY AND BUSINESS chances with a wide-awake dealer; quick trades and sales if property is offered low. No mining stocks or patents listed. L. FRANKLIN,
152 La Salle-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A SMALL HOTEL; sell for half-price owing to press of other business. Call at 146 State-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A VALUABLE MANufacturing plant, well filled with wood and iron working machinery; fine water power; sidetrack to mill. If in want of a manufacturing plant write for particulars to S. B. HAWKS, Trustee, Marseilles, Ill.

WE HAVE CUSTOMERS WANTING MERCHANdise who have good clear farms, city lots, and cash to give in payment.
L. FRANKLIN, 152 La Salle-st.

$5,000 WILL BUY FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-room and stock worth $1,500; centrally located; owner has two stores; will take $3,000 cash and $2,000 on time. W 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TUGS, OR WILL trade for real estate. Inquire at 37 West Elizabeth-st., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TELESCOPES AT DR. JOHN PHILLIPS', Optician and Oculist, 105 Dearborn-st., below cost.

STORAGE.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 105 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4673.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; possession at once. Apply at 3647 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—WILL RENT MY RESIDENCE, 133 Twenty-first-st., near Michigan-av., 1st of May, or any time sooner; has pleasant surroundings and fine animated outlook; will retain room if desired. Call before 10 a. m. or after 6 p. m.
DR. DICKERSON.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 1614 WABASH-AV., 14 rooms; suitable for boarding-house or roomers; large lot; very low rent to good, prompt tenant.
ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, ALL MODern, 74 Wisconsin-st. SCOTT & GAGE, 35, 48 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ON ONTARIO-ST., NEAR STATE, 3-story and basement brick house; $65 per month.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSES—ELEGANT NEW STONE-fronts, northwest corner Ashland-av. and Harrison-st., now ready; something new coming in every week. If you want a home the coming year, and expect to move, call on us.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—44 FIFTY-THIRD-ST., east of railroad, 2-story and cellar house, 10 rooms, d. and k. on main floor; possession Nov. 1.
E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building; fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—7 EAST CONGRESS-ST., SECOND door from Michigan-av.—Handsome front alcove.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE CHOICEST FLATS IN the city, beautifully furnished; only first-class parties need apply. L 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, TO TWO GENTLEmen or gentleman and wife, with or without board. 15 East Van Buren-st., second flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE IN private family; all conveniences. 3306 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM in private family to single gentleman. 2715 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms. 2247 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—49 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., FLAT 1, parlor, bedroom, and kitchen all complete for housekeeping.

TO RENT—219 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished and well warmed front single and double room; board if desired.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELABORATE APARTMENTS OR rooms in $80,000 residence; strictly private and select; central location. Inquire at 74 Rush-st.

TO RENT—2-8½ EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY furnished, warm rooms; private family.

TO RENT—BY WIDOW—A FRONT SUITE TO genteel parties; central; North Side. Address N 43, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—WARM, FURNISHED ROOM, 28 Waverly-place. (North Throop-st.)

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—171 AND 173 WEST MADISON, ADJOINing the new Haymarket Theatre Building, 40x180, five stories and basement, with passenger and freight elevators, heated with steam and lighted with electric-light.
147 and 149 West Madison, northwest corner Union, 40x180, three stories and basement; no better location for business West Side.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—FROM MAY NEXT, ENTIRE BUILDing, State-st., opposite the Palmer House, adjoining the Bee-Hive; permission to see the building can be obtained of F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—GOOD STORES ON WEST SIDE—ON South Halsted, on West Madison, on Blue Island-av., and other good streets.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—ON STATE-ST., JUST SOUTH OF Harrison, a large double store 100x40, with basement, in good condition; every convenience for wholesale or retail business.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—OR SELL, WITH 99 YEARS' GROUND lease—Market-st. store, 6 stories and basement, with elevator, 50x145 to 30-foot court; possession first and second floors at once, balance May 1.
J. P. WHITE, Room 7, 140 Washington-st.

TO RENT—IN ELGIN—STORE 25X75, WITH FIVE living rooms over. GEO. F. KNOTT, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST, STORE AND BASEment; also three lofts, 40x180; steam heat, water elevator; power convenient; immediate possession second floor. Inquire at 184-186 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 40x165 on Randolph-st., west of La Salle-st.; steam elevator, etc., to one party from May 1, 1888. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, JUST COMPLETED, Nos. 51 and 53 Franklin-st., corner of alley; 40x80, 4-story and basement; good elevator; very light. GEO. L. OTIS, 196 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDING 239 AND 241 FIFTH-AV., corner Jackson-st., 44x80 feet; water elevator; good light. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE ON STATE-ST., near Madison. Low rent if taken right away. Address G 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE, GOOD LOCATION for drugs; also 4, 5, and 8 room flats, $10 to $16. 288 Twenty-second-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—A FEW FINE OFFICES IN THE Sears Building, 101 Washington-st. Apply to
LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE office, cheap to satisfactory tenant. R. 34, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE AND ROOM, 194 CLARK-ST., Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, AN office. Apply at Room 305.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—LOFTS, WITH AND WITHOUT POWer, for factory and storage business, 2,000 to 30,000 feet of floor room; elevators, and heated with steam.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—THE 2ND AND 3RD FLOORS OF NO. 21 Lake-st. from May 1; hydraulic freight elevator. Estate of F. C. PORTER, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT SECOND FLOOR, 50X75, SUITable for sample salesroom or light manufacturing. 464 and 466 West Madison-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A DESIRABLE TENant, 6 or 8 room flat or house; North or South Side or South Side suburb; state location and price. M 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE ROOM WITH some first-class party; suitable place for city office of a cemetery company, with room for directors' meetings. Address M 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR LEASE—FOUNDRY, or buildings and premises suitable to change into foundry. P.-O. Box 249.

WANTED—TO RENT—KENWOOD—GOOD LODGing and partial board; single gentleman. References. N 42, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE; CONSULT MRS. FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits; ladies 50 cents and $1; always at home; 3 questions answered by mail, 50 cts in stamps.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs; true life horoscope, 50c. Hours 9 to 5.

JESSIE BIGELOW, MEDIUM, GIVES TREATments. 41 South Clark-st., Room 23. Call today.

MME. E. LAMONT WILL GIVE EXACT LIFE chart, and to her sitters their name in full—ladies' maiden and married name. Tells whether stocks will rise or fall. Charms and love affairs a speciality. 378 S. State-st.; name on door.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM; nativities given. 30 Ogden-av., near Randolph.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT AND fortune-teller, 445 West Madison-st., third floor.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—RAPID phrase-writing conducts to the highest speed. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

WANTED—A CONSULTING MECHANICAL ENgineer can take one or two young gentlemen in his office who wish to learn engineering; no salary. Address, giving age and references, H 87, Tribune.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—JACK: I CANNOT POSSIBLY WAIT any longer than Thursday.

PERSONAL—WANTED THE ADDRESS OF David Miller, formerly of Chicago. Was last heard of in St. Paul, Minn. Please address his brother, W. H. MILLER, 923 Blue Island-av.

PERSONAL—MAGGIE I. W.: PLEASE COMMUnicate with me at once. THOMAS A. CREIGH, Omaha, Neb.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF FINE DIAMOND EARrings weighing 13⅝ karats, without a speck or flaw; must sell; need money. Address N 8, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

On the 6th day of February, A. D. 1888, the copartnership in the grocery business between the undersigned was dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be conducted at the old stand by the undersigned, Eisenhut, Schneider having retired.
MARTIN SCHNEIDER,
JOHN EISENHUT.

DRUNKENNESS—TENTH SUCCESSFUL YEAR! Dr. D'Unger, Palmer House, Chicago (discoverer of the cinchona cure). Pamphlet free. Thousands of testimonials.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION — INFORMATION wanted—Will the owner or person using a Gutsrie pipe wrench, numbered 13,741, please send his address to the Newton Machine Co. of Newton, Mass., and he will hear something of great interest to him.

WANTED—A BIG BARGAIN IN A WALL SODA fountain; must be first-class and as good as new. DR. STRATTON, 73 Clark-st.

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

It is possible that the decision of the Appellate Court in the boodlers' case will be delivered today.

The charges made in connection with the Puget Sound Colony were solely against President Smith. None were made against Agent Dinsdale, with whom nobody finds any fault.

A meeting will be held Feb. 25 under the auspices of the Commercial Club, at which addresses will be made by friends of Canadian commercial union. Among those who will speak is Erastus Wiman.

A. P. Thompson, Pat O'Donnell and others have taken out a certificate of incorporation for the Lake Street Elevated Railway. They say they think they can get the consent of a majority of the property-owners.

The Board of Trade Directors yesterday suspended Thomas Gregg for sixty days for violating the rule on commissions, and elected to membership Philip Lehman, Edward E. Kitchen, and Frederick S. Cowles.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 16° above zero; 9 a. m., 16°; 10 a. m. 16°; 11 a. m., 17°; 12 m., 19°; 1 p. m., 19°; 3 p. m., 15°; 6 p. m., 11°. Barometer: 8 a. m., 29.20; 6 p. m., 29.24.

The trial of Isaac Rivers, colored, who was charged with mayhem in biting off a piece of Ald. Jim Appleton's thumb and under lip, was concluded yesterday, the jury returning a verdict of not guilty. They were out only five minutes and reached their conclusion on the first ballot. Rivers kissed his wife and thanked the jury.

William Penn Nixon, the Illinois Vice-President of the American Protective Tariff League, invited a number of gentlemen to meet him at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon and discuss the preliminaries of the organization of a tariff club here. Messrs. Thornton, Means, and Henrotin responded, and it was determined to meet another time.

George Tolman and Fireman Luke Agnew, who created a disturbance on the "Levee" a few nights ago, were before Justice Lyon yesterday. Tolman was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bonds on the charge of assault and was fined $100 for carrying concealed weapons and resisting an officer. The charge of resisting an officer was the only one made against Agnew and he was let off with a $50 fine.

Saturday night a party of young men and girls took a sleighride about the boulevards, and Sunday morning stopped at Hogan's saloon, Grand boulevard and Fifty-first street, and held a dance. When they got ready to leave a pair of overshoes were missed. A row started. A man who works in a Woodlawn tinshop, whose name is said to be Wade, cut John Mullen in the throat and on his wrist. No arrests have been made.

The last strand of the North Side cable has been stretched on the Wells street line, and the machinery at the engine rooms is now in slow but constant motion. The cable tube is so constructed that this slow running keeps it clean and there is no danger of things freezing up. The cable has yet to be tarred, and it will be a week or more before cars are regularly running, though the training of the grip-men will begin before then.

Frank Lincoln, the entertainer, devoted an hour last evening to amusing fifty newsboys. The boys occupied half a dozen rows of chairs in the double parlors of the Newsboys Home on Wabash avenue. A thing that struck them as intensely funny was a representation of the efforts of the trombone-player in a German street band to play "Die Wacht am Rhine," with a big horsefly buzzing in and out of the instrument. The entertainment was contributed gratuitously by Mr. Lincoln.

Postmaster Judd received the annual report of R. A. D. Wilbanks, Superintendent of Mails of the Chicago Division of the Post-Office Department, yesterday. The tabulated statement shows that the domestic mail dispatched for the year 1887 included 111,769,437 letters, 21,760,762 postal-cards, 30,621,920 circulars, 6,848,910 pounds of third and fourth class matter, 28,285,997 pieces of third and fourth class matter, and the "unmarked mail" from railway post-offices included 468,060 letters in 8,070 packages and 154,433 pounds of papers in 2,890 sacks.

Mr. E. P. Vining formerly Commissioner of the Western Trunk Lines Association, (tripartite combination) will soon remove to Boston where he will take the position of Traffic Manager of the New York & New England Railroad. Mr. A. A. Gaddis has been appointed General Superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad with headquarters at Albuquerque, N. M., vice, Mr. J. H. Scott resigned. The General Superintendent will also fill the position of Purchasing Agent, Mr. A. C. Armstrong having resigned. Mr. Joseph P. Thompson has been appointed General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburg Railway in place of I. S. Emery, resigned.

The conspiracy cases against Edward Wedeles, Attorney Benjamin Rosenberg, and Agent Gustav Kasowicz were before Justice C. J. White for preliminary hearing yesterday afternoon. The cases against Deputy-Sheriff "Bat" Quirk and James H. Lee, the custodian, were dismissed. Witnesses who were present when the store at No. 795 West Twenty-second street was visited by Wedeles, Rosenberg, and Kasowicz testified that Mrs. Hauer was given to understand that the bill of sale which she was signing was only an agreement not to move any of her property from the store. Mrs. Hauer has made a list of the goods taken away by Wedeles to satisfy his $284 debt, and it shows over $1,100. Justice White in continuing the case raised the bail from $300 to $800.

A frightened-looking colored man was C. Clifton McCarthy as he stood in the dock at the Chicago Avenue Police Station yesterday morning. The actresses at the Windsor Theatre have frequently complained of some one breaking the windows of their dressing-rooms and looking in while they were dressing. Monday night Maggie Fish told Harry Clayton, the property man, that somebody was "peeking" in her window, having broken the glass and moved the curtain. Clayton seized a property pistol, rushed out, and fired two "property" shots. The blank cartridges scared C. Clifton, and he bounded down the alley and into the arms of an officer who had been attracted by the firing. McCarthy said he was janitor of the Ottawa Flats and had just been out for a stroll, but, though he was in the alley, had never "peeped." Justice Kersten thought a $10 fine about right.

Dr. De Wolf on Modern Women.

Dr. De Wolf lectured before the Womens' Physiological Institute yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Art Institute, Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. After sketching the conditions under which the women of earlier ages grew into beauty, the doctor said:

"If women have departed from this high status what are the influences that direct her? In the first place, her more exalted moral nature somewhat obscures or confuses her judgment in dealing with the hard lines of sanitary facts connected with the beginning, development, and end of human life. Second, the social demands of our civilization are leading our women to forget or ignore many of the great sanitary truths. Modern civilization, like ancient civilizations which have perished, exhibits a thoroughly socialistic tendency. Society, and not the individual unit, is now the starting point, and the mother who formerly viewed society from the standpoint of her home now judges her home from the society standpoint." The doctor has been invited to repeat the lecture to the ladies of Unity Church in March.

Rumors of a New Banking-House.

It is many months since there was any gossip going the rounds as to the formation of new banks in this city, barring the National Live-Stock Bank, which is to take the place of the Union Stock-Yards National Bank, but there are now rumors that a new concern is to be formed, though the names of the projectors have not yet been given out. Probably the basis of the story is merely the fact that a bank is wanted to occupy quarters in the Honoré Building, and it will be many months before the necessary changes are made in that structure. It is by no means difficult to get capital for new banks in this city, and there are plenty of leading citizens who are willing to serve as Presidents or in any ornamental capacity, but it is not easy to get well-qualified men to actually manage the institution and attend to the detail. Chicago has found by unhappy experience that it does not pay to put amateurs at the cashiers', tellers', and discount clerks' windows. The technical education and acquaintance with local affairs necessary are qualifications not found in sufficient abundance to supply even the demands of the institutions now in existence.

Tried on Charges of Burglary.

The omnibus burglary case went to the jury last night, and they were instructed to return a sealed verdict this morning. Patrick Quinn, Christy Saul, John Ely, alias John Quinn, Jade Grady, Bryan Ward, and Edward Matthews were accused of rifling William Williams' jewelry store at No. 121 South Halsted street last October and taking $1,500 worth of plunder. Some of it was recovered at Matthews' room and the balance at John Quinn's saloon, Monroe and Desplaines streets. Matthews turned State's evidence and was not indicted. Ely was caught in Kansas City. Dan Donohoe and W. S. Forest defended and Assistant State's-Attorney Neeley prosecuted. The latter, after a day's trial, finally elected to try the case on the burglary count of the indictment, thus setting free Jack Grady, Bryan Ward, and John Quinn, who had been indicted for receiving stolen property. A new point argued by Donohoe was the admissibility of the testimony of an accomplice's wife, he arguing to exclude that of Mrs. Matthews.

One of Lingg's Revolvers.

Otto Baum, an unkempt, wild-eyed carpenter lived with his wife and two small children at No. 137 Cleveland avenue. His wife pressed an infant to her breast as she told her story to Justice Kersten yesterday morning. Baum was an Anarchist sympathizer, she said, and last summer gave all his earnings to the defense fund. She had to do washing for a living, and he not only wasted his own earnings but drank up most of hers. One of his freaks was paying $8 for one of Louis Lingg's revolvers when they had nothing to eat in the house. When her child was born she lay eight days helpless, and he would not even give her a glass of water. Sunday he took the baby and hid it in the house of a carpenter named Otto Schermacher at No. 13 Black street. Police officers found the child and returned it to her. Justice Kersten sent him to the bridewell for 100 days.

Lake.

The Board of Trustees, on the opinion rendered by the Town Attorney, will be compelled to readvertise for bids to lay the proposed big water-main. The contract was awarded M. Fitzsimons. Bonds were fixed at $200,000. Fitzsimons failed to file. The bonds when fixed were regarded as excessive.

Miss Marti Crocker, the actress, is slowly failing at the home of her brother at No. 5418 La Salle street.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees yesterday afternoon the Equitable Transportation Company asked permission to construct an elevated railroad from Thirty-ninth to Eighty-seventh street on State. The matter was referred.

The Normal Park Taxpayers' Association asked that a system of electric lights be established on Halsted from Sixty-third to Sixty-ninth street, and on Sixty-ninth from Halsted street to Wentworth avenue. Referred. Several bids for the construction of a bridge across the river at Ashland avenue were opened and referred to the engineer.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO CALIFORNIA.

Via the Great Rock Island Route—Cheap Tickets, First-Class Accommodations.

Leaving Chicago Feb. 15, 1888. Rate, eighty dollars for the round trip. Regular round-trip tickets on sale every day for one hundred dollars from Chicago. For full particulars, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., address

G. L. RHODES,
City Passenger Agent,
104 Clark street, Chicago.
Or E. A. HOLBROOK,
General Ticket and Passenger Agent,
Chicago, Ill.

Sixth Congressional District Farmers.

FREEPORT, Ill., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Sixth Congressional District Farmers' Institute began its session in this city this morning. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Bergman and was responded to by Col. Charles F. Mills of Springfield on behalf of the Hon. Samuel Dysart of Franklin Grove, who was unable to be present. Col. Mills read a paper on "Draft Horses," in which farmers were advised to breed heavy stock rather than to run to trotting horses. The Hon. George S. Haskell of Rockford, Vice-President of the State Board of Agriculture, read a paper upon the resources of the Sixth District, in which statistics were cited showing that the counties of the district had more than kept pace with the agricultural advancement of the State. Charles Boone of Warren spoke upon "Improved Methods."

This evening papers were read by S. A. Forbes, George W. Curtiss, George E. Morrow, and others. The session concludes tomorrow, when addresses will be made by J. S. Cochran, E. J. Oatman, and others.

"The Pennsylvania Limited."

The renowned Vestibuled train,
Heated with steam,
Equipped with every safeguard,

Perfect in all its appointments,
Exclusive in its accommodations,
No element of comfort omitted,
No requirement lacking.
Satisfying the most fastidious traveler;
Yielding enjoyment to all its patrons;
Literally a palace on wheels.
Vanquishing all specious rivals,
And dwarfing puny imitations.
Nothing compares with it.
It stands alone,
Absolutely without a peer.

Lighted throughout with electric jets;
Its cozy barber-shop a novelty;
Magnificent smoking compartment;
Its library filled with choicest books.
Thoroughly trained attendants;
Exquisit in every detail.
Dining-cars incomparable.

The Pennsylvania Limited leaves Chicago at 5:00 p. m. daily for New York and the East. For reservations address C. W. Adams, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Buck & Rayner's Dentifrice whitens the teeth without the least injury to the enamel.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, McVicker's Theatre Building.

BIRTHS.

STAFFORD—Mrs. T. E. Stafford, of 338 South State-st. of a son.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to wed to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
John E. Hicks, Englewood, Mary B. Harrold, Michigan City	24—21
Jan Kranza, Mary Novacka	55—32
Thomas Fay, Peoria, Lizzie Sharkey	27—22
William L. Reid, Viola B. Dunham	24—18
Harald Lee, Hulda Christianson	21—18
Rudolph Munzer, Kittie Donovan	24—20
George W. Hartney, Bella McCuardy	28—22
Charles Platt, Mary Burdick	25—25
Alexander Brunback, Mathilda Astrand	38—38
James E. Shirey, Augusta Seboe	27—19
Samuel Schwartz, Frida Geisler	34—24
Biago Ghianda, Maria Malotesta	46—24
William A. Swenk, Winnie Flannigan	30—27
E. M. Jones, Hustisford, Wis., Nellie Thomas	23—24

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Gerhard, Christina M. Eng	27—16
William Simpson, Rose McGee	25—20
E. Giesecke, Matteson, Dora Schaefert, same	21—18
Ellmore D. Lyon, Carrie B. Maynard, Elgin	30—24
James M. Purcell, Mary C. Griffin	26—23
Anthony J. Murphy, Annie A. Amberg	31—21
William H. Luby, Abbie L. O'Donnell	30—19
L. Jurawecz, South Chicago, F. Jaskula, same	28—19
Michael Scanlan, Johanna McCarthy	27—24
J. P. Petersen, South Chicago, B. Hansen, same	24—28
Alfred Ahlman, Hannah Bomqvist	20—19
Robert Baerner, Kate F. Nilon	27—25
Gust A. Vandersee, Pelagia Dreska	24—19
John Horn, Julia E. Wells	22—24
William J. McKay, Margaret Healy	26—24
Stephen O'Neill, Lake, Nellie Murphy, same	24—24
Frank B. Auerbach, Esther Stern	24—23
Patrick H. Bartley, Lake, Mary Schultz	26—18
Paul Friederich, Mary Endres	35—24
Thomas Berry, Amanda Sherlock	23—18
John J. Moran, Maggie A. Connelly	25—22
Anthony Fahey, Mary Collins	22—19
Albert Albrecht, Mary Ahern	21—19
William Lundstrom, Tillie Klang	24—20
Junius N. Love, Louie O. Forsman	23—26
Barney H. Wiemerslage, Madaline A. Murray	24—20
James F. Crimmins, Ellen Landen	42—27
Charles Doering, Bessie Johnson	23—26
Patrick Downs, Ellen McKay	50—44
Patrick Hoban, Mary Scyren	26—23
A. Campbell, Lake View, C. E. Olds, same	23—18
Henry Goodman, Lena Rosenbush	38—25
C. R. Dalrymple, Cambridge, Ill., B. A. Gould	29—22
Frank Hesch, Helena Ehlenbeck	26—22
Patrick H. Cullen, Teressa Burke	27—23
John Coffee, Delia Walsh	21—20
Frank Kracmer, Aneska Dvorak	22—18
J. G. Robinson, Zellah Smith	25—24

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 34, 182 Dearborn-st.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BERGERON—Feb. 6, at residence, 698 West Madison, St. Marian Bergeron, wife of late Leon Bergeron, aged 72 years.

Funeral Wednesday morning via 8:40 train to Kankakee, Ill., from thence to Mount Grove Cemetery.

CARR—Feb. 6, Thomas Carr, aged 32 years.

Funeral from residence, 94 Fullerton-av., Wednesday, 2 p. m., to Graceland.

DANN—Feb. 7, Miss Lucy A. Dann, at 142 South Ashland-av.

Funeral Thursday at 9 a. m. Burial at Janesville, Wis.

HOLBROOK—Feb. 3, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. Landon C. Rose of La Porte, Ind., Mrs. Mary A. Holbrook, aged 82 years 1 month and 3 days.

LYNCH—Feb. 7, Daniel N., beloved son of Cornelius and Elizabeth Lynch, aged 4 years.

Funeral from residence, 331 Twenty-second-st., Thursday, Feb. 9, at 1 p. m., by carriages to St. Boniface Cemetery.

MAHER—Paul L., beloved son of Officer Thomas and Maggie Maher.

Funeral Thursday, Feb. 9, from parents residence, No. 2220 Wentworth-av., by Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to Calvary.

QUINN—Patrick, brother of Michael Quinn, aged 61 years.

Funeral from his son-in-law's (Ed Prindiville) residence, 80 Artesian-av., Thursday, at 10 a. m., to St. Malachy's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, from there to Calvary Cemetery via C. & N. W. R. R.

TURNER—Feb. 4, at Billings, Mont., Mrs. H. W. Turner.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. M. Grimm, No. 259 Bissell-st., Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Graceland.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AS AN OUTCOME OF JOS. W. ERRANT'S ADdress recently delivered at the Grand Opera-House a movement is on foot to organize a Bureau of Justice, whose object shall be to stand for justice to the friendless and the poor. All who are interested are invited to attend a meeting to be held at No. 45 Randolph-st. Friday evening at 8 to hear the report of the committee and to effect a permanent organization.

COMPANY C, FIRST REGIMENT, WILL ATtend the performance of "Town Lots" in a body tonight.

THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN Club will hold a regular monthly meeting Thursday evening at Garfield Hall, corner of Garfield and Lincoln-avs. Business of importance. You are all invited to be present.

THE REVIVAL SERVICES IN GRACE M. E. Church, corner La Salle-av. and Locust-st., still continue. Preaching at 7:45 every evening except Saturday. For the last ten days the Rev. A. D. Traveler of Watertown, Dak., has been present and preached every evening. His preaching has been very earnest and eloquent. Strangers are cordially invited to attend these meetings.

THE BOYS OF ST. PAUL'S INDUSTRIAL School will attend the "Dark Secret" matinee at the Columbia this afternoon. Managers Shelby, Jefferson, and Taylor decided to give the boys an opportunity of enjoying the regatta.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Young Woman's Christian Association will be held at 288 Michigan-av. Thursday at 10 o'clock a. m. Prayer-meeting at 9:30.

THE MEMBERS OF THE SEVERAL A. O. U. W. lodges of this county who have been conducting a free employment agency for their members will meet this (Wednesday) evening at 85 Fifth-av. to confer the Oriental Degree of Humility on a charter list of 75 members. The small fee advanced goes toward the support of this charity agency.

GOVERNMENT TESTS.

The Royal Baking Powder Declared Superior to All Others.

The fact that Royal Baking Powder is, in all respects, the best baking powder offered to the public has been established beyond question.

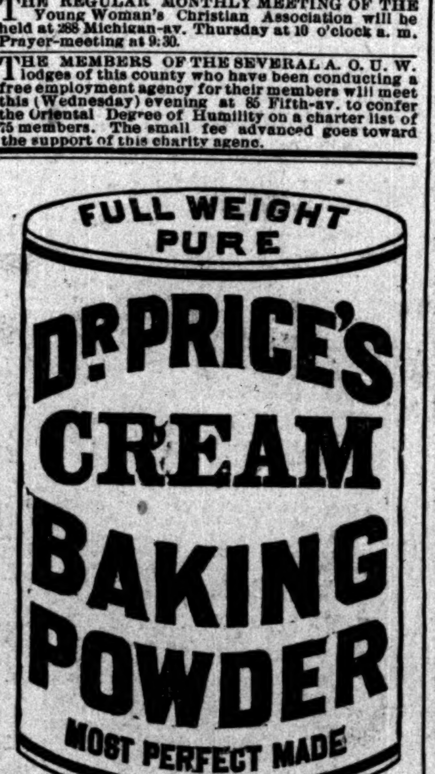
Prof. H. A. Mott, when employed by the U. S. Government to analyze the various baking powders of the market to determine which was the best and most economical, after an extended investigation, reported in favor of the Royal, and it was adopted for government use.

Prof. Mott has continued his examinations of baking powders sold at the present day, and now affirms it as his deliberate judgment, arrived at after most thorough research, and a careful examination of the principal brands of the market, that the Royal is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public. Prof. Mott, in his recent report says:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure, for I have so found it in many tests made both for that company and the U. S. Government.

"I will go still further and state that, because of the facilities that company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tortar, and for other reasons dependent upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.

"DR. HENRY A. MOTT, PH. D."
Late U. S. Government Chemist.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

We announce for the remainder of the week a GREAT SALE of

KID GLOVES,

COMPRISING

5 and 7 Hook Foster Lacing Gloves,

In Tans, Slates, Browns, and Black,
ALL SIZES.

Also 7-Hook Suede Foster Lacing Gloves,
ALL AT

$1.00 Pair.

This being our first Glove Sale of the year, we have made EXTRA EXERTIONS to make this

"An Occasion of Interest."

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

In this department we offer this week

THREE SPECIAL BARGAINS.

We are confident CLOSE BUYERS can reap a decided advantage by making an early inspection of the following:

50 Pcs.	100 Pcs.	65 Pcs.
Black and White Stripe	Black All-Silk	
Surah Silk,	Satin Rhadame	Satin Duchesse
14 Different Styles,	24 Inches Wide,	Evening Shades Only,
75c	$1.35	85c
PER YARD.	PER YARD.	PER YARD.
	Worth and usually sold at $2.00	The Best Value Possible.

NERVES! NERVES!!

What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.
Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC

Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.

It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it

CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL.

$1.00 a Bottle. Send for full particulars.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,
BURLINGTON, VT.

HEALTHY DIGESTION,
A CLEAR COMPLEXION,
BRIGHT EYES,

A round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of dyspeptics and the debilitated generally. No other Tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as

AREND'S BEEF, IRON, AND WINE,

WITH PHOSPHATES,
The Most Successful Tonic of the Age.

It promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system. It is a superior liver and kidney remedy, as well as a blood purifier. It cures Rheumatism and Malaria. Thousands sing its praises.

Beware of imitations. No other preparation of similar name possesses the same medicinal qualities.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AREND'S DRUG STORE,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.

To Merchants.

We make a business of selling through canvassers, by direct solicitation, in Kansas, Missouri, and the Southwest New Specialties and Novel Utensils and Tools of merit only, for Household, Farm, and Garden. Manufacturers and Patentees desiring to have their goods introduced will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

MIDLAND MANUFACTURERS' GENERAL AGENCY,
729 Walnut-st., Kansas City, Mo.

14 PHOTOGRAPHS $2
12 Cabinets, 2 Elegant Panels.
WILSON'S
New and Elegant Studio,
389 State Street.
Every customer presenting this advt. at the Studio will receive an extra Panel free.

CANDY — Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 212 State-st., Chicago.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

The Prettiest French Satines in Chicago.

That's what the Ladies Say.

State and Madison-sts.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1888, at 9:30 a. m.,
AT AUCTION,
BOOTS, SHOES,
—AND—
RUBBERS.

Will be sold a large, fine assortment of Seasonable Goods. 1,500 Cases, kind and qualities not of this season, and will be bargains for country and city dealers. Can be examined any time. Also same day,

Bankrupt Stock of an Elgin Firm.
Large Quantity of Odds & Ends & Flyers,
That will be sure to draw trade.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
9:30 This Morning,
AUCTION SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
General Household Goods, General Merchandise.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

WILBUR'S COCOA-THETA

Easily digested; of the finest flavor. A hearty beverage for a strong appetite; a delicate drink for the sensitive. Thoroughly tested; nutritious; palatable; unexcelled in purity; no unpleasant after-effects. Requires no boiling. Marion Harland, Christine Terhune Herrick, Dean A. R. Thomas, M. D., pronounce it the best of all the powdered chocolates. No other equals it in flavor, purity, and anti-dyspeptic qualities. Sold by Grocers. Samples mailed for ten stamps.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

D and M

SPECIAL BULLETIN.

Having bought from Messrs. Oppenheim & Levy, of N. Y., their entire stock of

Colored Embroideries,

Comprising almost every color and width, at a tremendous sacrifice, we shall place the same (83,000 yds.) on sale

At 9 a. m. Today,

And at prices that will astonish all who will afford us an inspection. We have divided the goods in 6 lots and offer as follows:

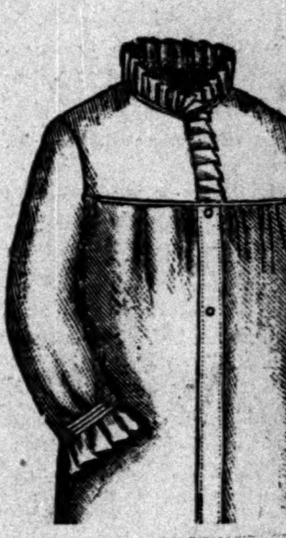
Lot	Yards		Price
Lot 1,	23,000	yards at	3c per yard.
" 2,	16,500	" "	6c " "
" 3,	13,700	" "	9c " "
" 4,	11,800	" "	12c " "
" 5,	9,300	" "	15c " "
" 6,	8,700	" "	18c " "

Also 2,700 yards of 10-inch

Fine Embroidered Flouncings,

In 50 choice patterns, deep open work, worth 35c,

At 21c per yard.



100 Doz.
Ladies' Night Robes,
(As Illustrated),
EXTRA QUALITY MUSLIN,
FULL SIZE,
At 39c.

Ladies' Winter Skirts.

Over 20 different styles of Ladies' Fine Melton and Tricot Embroidered and Flounced Skirts, in all desirable colorings, worth more than double,

To Close at 39c Each.

DAVIS & MORSE CO., State and Van Buren-sts.

—A— DEEP CUT —IN— CUTLERY!!

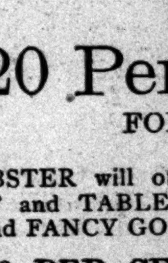
20 Per Cent Discount
FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS.

WEBSTER will offer his entire stock of goods, consisting of FINE POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, CARVER SETS, SCISSORS, RAZORS' and FANCY GOODS, at a discount of

20 PER CENT FROM FORMER PRICES.

This cut gives the public a chance to purchase FINE GOODS at prices lower than ever before heard of. This is an opportunity of a life time. DON'T MISS IT.

W. H. WEBSTER, 141 State-st., near Madison.



KEMMERICH'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.
16 FIRST PREMIUMS.
Guaranteed the best in the world. For sale by all grocers and druggists. To be had at wholesale of
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO.,
Chicago, Ill., Agents.

MARBLE, SLATE, AND WOOD
Mantels,
Grates and Tiling,
IN GOOD VARIETY.
People needing such goods will be wise to call before buying.
M. KEATING,
Factory and Warerooms.
201 to 205 South Canal-st.,
Near Van Buren-st.

LYON & HEALY
STATE & MONROE STS., CHICAGO.
will mail, free, their newly enlarged Catalogue of Band Instruments, Uniforms and Equipments. 400 Fine illustrations describing every article required by Bands or Drum Corps, including Repairing Materials, Trimmings, etc. Contains instructions for Amateur Bands, Exercises and Scales, Drum Major's Tactics, By-Laws, and a Selected List of Band Music.

BIG G — Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D.,
Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO.,
Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

THE GREATEST BOON
Ever offered to suffering humanity,
AREND'S KUMYSS,
Can be safely relied on for the recuperation of all those cases of debility in which medication or ordinary nutrition fails. It is the king of foods, grateful to the most delicate stomach, and nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Beware of imitations. Send for circulars. AREND'S DRUGSTORE, Cor. Madison-st. and Fifth-av.

TRIAL ORDERS FOR
SHIRTS
SOLICITED BY
WILSON BROS,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved: 25 years' experience.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye
Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1. Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier, the Best Dressing for the Hair. Try it. Price $1. J. CRISTADORO, 95 William-st., New York. Interesting pamphlets sent free.

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Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1888—TEN PAGES.

EDMUND YATES' LETTER.

THE QUEEN'S APPROACHING TRIP TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

The Prince of Wales' Silver Wedding—Death of an Old and Gifted Author—Engagements for the Italian Opera—A Popular Cricket Club—Mr. Balfour's Eviction Campaign—An Energetic War to Be Carried on Against Tenants—Irish Hospitality Makes a Good Impression.

[New York Tribune Cable.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Times* and other papers announced last Tuesday that the Queen would leave England for the Riviera March 18. The day mentioned happens to be Sunday. The real date fixed is Tuesday, March 20. The Queen, who will be accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, will cross from Portsmouth to Cherbourg and proceed southward by special train to Florence. But the precise route of the journey has not yet been decided upon. Herr Kann, her Majesty's courier, has arranged for either a direct run by the St. Gothard route, or a journey by Marseilles, Genoa, and Pisa, with a halt at San Remo. The Queen will remain abroad about four weeks. A thoroughly well-informed correspondent at San Remo writes me that the Queen is going there for a short time either before or after her visit to Florence. A variety of preparations have been going forward at the Villa Evelina both in the house and grounds in anticipation of the Queen's visit. My friend was allowed to see the villa last week, and was shown the sitting-room which he was told is to be occupied by the Queen herself. It is a large salon with a Persian carpet and furnished in ebony and gold, opening by immense windows to a wide colonnaded portico, from which is one of the finest views of both sea and land found on the Riviera. A spacious bedroom above this salon has also been reserved for the Queen's own use. It opens on a covered terrace. The Villa Evelina, which was built a few years ago by Baroness Lowenstein, is a rather glaring edifice of pure white, with terrace, broad steps, and a colonnade of marble. It stands high upon the west hill, with terraces of olive groves all round.

The Prince and Princess of Wales intend to give a ball at Marlborough House Friday, March 9, to celebrate their silver wedding, at which most of the members of the royal family will be present, including Princess Beatrice, who is rarely seen in a London drawing-room. The Prince was at the Olympia Friday evening. He entertained the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Lord and Lady Cork, and Lord Suffield at dinner in his own room before the performance. Lord Charles Beresford brought a large party. Lord Alfred Paget also occupied a box. Pretty Miss Jennie O'Brien, who goes to America this week, concluded her drive of thirty-two horses for the last time by presenting the Prince, in the name of the hippodrome artists, with a large bouquet of red, white, and blue flowers. The building was crowded. Seeth and his lions thoroughly thrilled the audience.

The King of the Belgians has specially invited the Lord Mayor to the state ball in Brussels Wednesday.

Lord Randolph Churchill is to speak at the Oxford Union about a fortnight hence. As a counterblast, another visit from Mr. Dillon has been arranged. Dr. Bright of University College appears to be taking a home-rule line, in which he has the support of some of the leading members of the university.

The serene atmosphere of Brooks' Club is disturbed just now by the discovery that some of the heroes of the Trafalgar Square riots have lately been entertained as guests at dinner there by prominent satellites of Mr. Gladstone. A committee will probably be asked to investigate the matter. Meanwhile, the fact is interesting in connection with the announcement in the Gladstonian organ Saturday that Trafalgar Square is to be made the subject of a Liberal amendment to the address from the throne.

The Duke of Marlborough is determined that Blenheim shall not be one of the twelve seats supposed to be doomed every year to destruction by fire. Since he has returned from America he has purchased one of the Merriweather steamers and organized a fire brigade, which goes through quarterly fire drills under his Grace's personal supervision.

Lord Howard de Walden never made a bigger blunder than in tackling his brother-in-law, Maj. Kildare Burrowes, who is one of the best medium-weight bruisers going, and who, when hunting with the Eleventh Hussar hounds in Cork, gave the opposition, when too demonstrative in the field, one or two such reminders of the force of his fist that they were as meek as mice afterwards. Lord Howard de Walden had not a few rough and tumbles with Sambo sluggers in Jamaica before he joined the Fourth Hussars, his family owning considerable sugar plantations between Kingston and Spanishtown, called the Caymanas.

Sir Henry Maine, author of "Ancient Law," who died at Cannes Friday night after a few hours' illness, was one of the best known and most popular men at Cambridge. He was born in Wales sixty-six years ago. In 1842 he beat the record in academic honors. He had been ailing for some time, and the unsatisfactory state of his health mainly prevented his entertaining the idea of representing the university in Parliament, which was strongly urged upon him a few months ago. The attack of apoplexy which proved fatal to him was not altogether unexpected.

The death of Edward Lear will diminish the not too large stock of healthy fun and nonsense available for the consumption of children of all ages. The appearance of his "Book of Nonsense" was an epoch-marking event. Up to that hour pure, simple, unadulterated nonsense had got to be regarded as a thing to be ashamed of and looked askance at, at all events, by the genteel. The "Book of Nonsense" gave a sharp prick to this imposture. It collapsed and has never recovered. Other nonsensical volumes followed, but, poet, artist, traveler, good fellow, and gentleman as he was, this volume was his one supreme, inalienable title to our applause and gratitude, for it vindicated the claims of nonsense to a proper place in the economy of human affairs.

A memoir of Archbishop Trench is now being written by his daughter, who also intends to publish selections from his letters. Bishop Wilberforce was one of Dr. Trench's most regular correspondents.

Herkomer's lectures at the Royal Institution, as reported, seem original and interesting, two qualities not always found in art lectures; but his statement that our lady artists come from the higher classes is open to question. There are plenty of amateur lady artists in our higher classes, as the annual shows at Lowther Lodge have long shown, but all our professional women painters have been born in the various strata of the middle class, taking from them Mrs. Carpenter, who was painting portraits when the Queen began her reign, to Lady Butler who, we hope, may paint for us many years to come.

Sculpture has had in the last and the present century aristocratic practitioners, and for profit. Feb. 1 witnessed the beginning of a new gallery, which, however, has already received the sobriquet of "Halicarnassus." Last week saw the new gallery launched with a modest capital on the ways of limited liability. Messrs. Halle and Carr as sole directors are monarchs of all they survey, but there is a Consulting Committee on which figure Alma-Tadema, Burne Jones, A. Gilbert, Onslow Ford, Mr. Herkomer, Holman Hunt, and other well-known artists. The inaugural ceremony will take place during the first week in May.

Mme. Albani, Mme. Nordica, and a great many other distinguished artistes have been engaged for the new Italian opera. Mancinelli will once more wield the baton. Every box on the grand pit tiers has already been sold and several rows of stalls. Among Mr. Harris' supporters are the Duchess of Newcastle, M. de Staal, the Messrs. Sassoon, the Duchess Dowager of Montrose, Lord Durham, Lord Windsor, Mrs. Mackay, Lord Randlip, the Messrs. Alenred, Leopold de Rothschild, Mrs. H. Oppenheim, Mrs. Campbell of Cragie, the Messrs. de Murietta, Mrs. H. Williams, and Lady Goldsmid. The Prince of Wales takes a kindly interest in the scheme, and the result achieved may in a great measure be attributed to his good offices.

The Russians have at last made the discovery that they possess a native version of "David Garrick" in a piece called "Love and Prejudice." Mr. Wyndham's last performance was distinguished by the curtain being raised six times after the second act and eight times at the conclusion of the play. He has gone to spend a couple of days at Moscow prior to returning to England in a fortnight, when "David Garrick" is again to be in the bill at the Criterion.

At the extraordinary general meeting of the Marylebone Cricket Club held at Lords tomorrow two important resolutions will be brought forward—one to increase the entrance fee of new members from £1 to £5, and the second to sanction the election of 100 life members on a single payment of £100 each. So numerous are the applications for membership that a candidate proposed during the forthcoming season would not come up for election under existing regulations until the middle of 1930.

It is, of course, quite right and proper that American millionaires should annex the French crown jewels and heirlooms of all sorts, but it is a little trying to hear a rich stranger at a dinner party call the attention of his astonished neighbor to his wife's diamonds as "those stones worn by the Medicis woman and 'Mere Antoine.'"

EDMUND YATES.

T. P. GILL'S LETTER.

Mr. Balfour's Eviction Program Leads to Awkward Complications.

[New York Tribune Cable.]

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Before the end of the week, possibly before he has had time to make his apologies in the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour will have been placed in a very awkward fix by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre. Practically he will have to choose whether he will carry out another eviction campaign for Lord Clanricarde or put the Rt.-Hon. George Shaw-Lefevre, ex-Minister of the Crown, into prison, and with Mr. Shaw-Lefevre Messrs. Brunner and Browntree, members of Parliament, and Sir J. Carmichael, late private secretary to Mr. Gladstone. Lord Clanricarde is bent on war to the knife. His agent, Mr. Tenner, goes about bragging that he will pour out money without stint to crush the tenants. Today and Saturday he applied for 200 ejectment decrees. Many of these were dismissed, tenants being sued on account of rent for which they produced receipts. But many were granted, enough to enable Lord Clanricarde to open a formidable eviction campaign. Now Lord Clanricarde is condemned by all parties, from Chief Baron Palles in Dublin to the London *Times*, which has denounced his incredible baseness. But Mr. Balfour has been backing him up and harrying the whole district for him with his Coercion act, sending batches of his tenants into jail again and again for such offenses as refusing to deal with emergency men or celebrating the release of an imprisoned neighbor by holding a meeting at his door. For the latter offense the Secretary of the Woodford Tenants' Defense Association, Mr. Roch, a Poor Law Guardian who has already been twice in jail since the midnight meeting, was Monday sentenced to three months, and with him ten other tenants.

The question is, Will Mr. Balfour, while Parliament is sitting, go on with this work and proceed as Lord Clanricarde's ally to the length of extermination? Mr. Shaw-Lefevre is determined to put this to the test. He, during Mr. Blunt's trial, was so impressed with the tyranny practiced on this estate that he offered to go over and hold a meeting, as Mr. Blunt did, should evictions again be threatened. He has now gone over with Messrs. Brunner and Browntree and Sir J. Carmichael, and will hold this meeting next Friday. Mr. Balfour, to be consistent, must proclaim it, as he did Mr. Blunt's, and prosecute Mr. Shaw-Lefevre if he attempts to hold it.

I traveled from Dublin with Mr. Morley Saturday evening. He is profoundly impressed by all he witnessed in Dublin. The orderliness, intelligence, good sense, and enthusiasm of the people, whether displayed in demonstrations in the streets or by the audiences in the City-Hall, Mansion House, and Leinster Hall, were beyond his utmost expectations. He says he never addressed a quieter, more responsive, or more clear-headed meeting than that immense one in Leinster Hall. The hospitality and courteous kindness of the people have also delighted him, as they have Lord Ripon, who has gone back more Irish than the Irish themselves in his enthusiasm for the national idea.

I have just obtained some striking statistics as to the working of Mr. Balfour's Coercion act. In the six months out to the end of January during which the act has been working 687 persons have been prosecuted under it, and of these 540 have been put in jail.

T. P. GILL, M. P.

German in the Public Schools.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your issue of last Saturday you published interviews with prominent and intelligent Germans in regard to teaching German in the public schools. All of those gentlemen agree that in their opinion it is a good plan to teach their language, giving as a reason that it will be useful to the young generation, will do no harm, etc.

Looking at this question from an impartial standpoint, it seems to me that the teaching of any foreign language in the public school is a great injustice, and does harm to a community whose population is composed of so many different nationalities. That the Germans should insist on having their language taught in our public schools at the expense of the rest of the people is simply an outrage, a piece of impudence, which would not be tolerated in any other civilized country, and would not here were it not for politics. What right have the Germans to force their language into our public schools? Is it on account of the beauty of its intonation, melody, and harmony? Certainly not, for in this respect the Latin tongues are far superior. Is it on account of the expressive, practical, and forcible? No one, unless he is a prominent and intelligent German, will deny that the English language stands eminently ahead as the most practical and forcible. Is it on account of being used in business? I will say that ninety out of 100 Germans understand English sufficiently to transact their business, and if they do not it is for their interest to learn it, and not for the natives to conform to their tongue. On what grounds, then, do the Germans insist on having their language taught in our public schools? Simply on account of their egotism, selfishness, and ignorance. They cannot see merit or virtue in anything unless it is German. They would, if they could, Germanize this country. Some of the prominent and intellectual ones go so far as to assert, and even advocate, that with proper propagation the German language could be made the official language of the country, and particularly the Great West, justifying their assertion on the claim that the German language is far superior to any living tongue, and the majority of the inhabitants of this country are either German or of German descent (which is not true) the German language ought to be the official.

This then seems to be the motive of their frantic efforts to propagate German in our public schools. I have not the least doubt that if they had the power they would compel all to learn German. Now, "prominent and intelligent Germans," it seems to me you are carrying this farce a little too far! We are willing to accept all the good things which are found in German manners and customs, as well as those of other nationalities which flock to our shores; but, remember, we are a distinct nationality and wish to remain so, and it would be wise in you and a lesson to your children to bring them up as Americans, teaching them the English language first (other languages are an after consideration), for this is their country; they are born on this American soil, and in spite of you they will be American. You cannot make foreigners out of them.

NATURALIZED AMERICAN.

Trying in Vain to Find Work.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE of Sunday has a very interesting article for the benefit of the idle men of Chicago. It is without doubt in many respects correct, but there is another and a darker side. The reporter was evidently a man of good address and had gained that tact which enables him to favorably impress one, which many honest, industrious men have not, and therefore he found it easy to gain admittance and an audience with employers. But how many idle men, just as willing and industrious as the reporter, might go into those same establishments and receive a much different reception.

I have had eight months' experience in Chicago and have seen many phases of its business, and I know from experience and observation that a man has hard work to get a situation, and it is often the fault of the would-be employer. Men often ask for work of men who want work done and are refused, and in the next issue of the papers these same men will advertise for help.

A man sees an advertisement for help in a simple employment and goes to apply. The first question asked is, What experience have you had? And however simple the employment may be, or easy to learn, he is refused if he has had no experience. Even the newspapers discriminate against him. In some a person wanting help can "insert one time free," but the man out of work and almost out of money must pay his way. In the office of one of the weekly papers I was refused work on the ground of having only two years' experience, and, although I maintained my ability to do the work as well as possible in words, I was refused even a trial.

H. E. MOORE.

"What is good for a cold?" "Why don't you know? Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup of course."

THE LAND-BOOM RUN MAD.

WATERLESS DESERTS AND SOILLESS HILLS SELLING AT FANCY PRICES.

Los Angeles Sharps Gathering in Fools and Shekels—The Sine Qua Non of the Successful Real-Estate Pusher Is to Be Able to Convince the Sucker that Water Abounds—Other Ways of Cajoling the Tenderfeet—The Chestnutty Cry About the Glorious Climate.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 28.—[New York Herald.]—The *Herald* correspondent crossed the plains and the mountains to view the field of operations of the shrewd, cunning advertisers engaged in enticing Eastern men and money to the Southern Pacific slope. Armed with the experience of Florida and elsewhere, the existing mania for buying land in Los Angeles and San Barnardino Counties has been critically studied. The various centres of excitement were examined, long trips were taken into the desert, and the land-sharp was, as it were, bearded in his den. The results of the examination were carefully recorded.

With a desire to tell only the exact truth and to avoid doing aught to injure legitimate, honest business or to retard the natural growth and development of the great and noble State of California, the *Herald* correspondent chronicles the story of the remarkable land operations going on in her midst.

In describing the great Southern California bubble much depends whether you regard the situation seriously or in the light of a tremendous farce, with sharp speculators on the one hand and a mob of eager victims on the other as the people of the East. There is a difference between the Florida land mania and that of Southern California in character as well in geographical location. In the Land of Flowers the average purchaser of a corner lot in a speculative city realized that at certain seasons of the year he was blessed or oftener cursed by a liberal water downfall. More than one town site in Florida was plotted on land entirely submerged during the rainy season.

In Southern California, on the contrary, the question, Can water be obtained in sufficient quantity, for instance, to supply the washtub and teakettle, to say nothing of drink for the chickens and cat? is paramount. The burdens of the enthusiasm of the land-seller, after verbally portraying the conventional picture of the "glorious climate," is on the water supply, either existing or prospective, "After we sink our wells, sah." There are more bald falsehoods told about water than on any other subject excepting the future population of Los Angeles and San Diego.

There is a sterling truth which every intending purchaser of South California should remember. It is either to study the subject of hydraulics and hygrometry in person or employ a competent adviser who will post you regarding the all-important subjects. When the fact is remembered that the apparent supply of the heaven-given fluid of life is not equal to the irrigation of one-half the land in the district south of the Tehachapi Mountains the importance of the water becomes of vital import. Without water your land is worthless. To be able to convince the "sucker" that water is to be had in sufficient quantities is a sine qua non of a successful real-estate pusher, and the amount of human ingenuity daily expended in leading customers up to a state of belief is something startling in its scope. Hence the lofty compliment paid to a successful Los Angeles expert in the art of deluding victims into a (to the aforesaid expert) profitable purchase. "He can make a tenderfoot believe that water will run out of a solid rock," possesses more or less truth in reality. In fact, there is a general tendency to do that which sacred history imputes to Moses, except that the smiting of the rock is metaphoric and confined to the glib tongue of the speculator in pursuit of his prey.

The stranger on his arrival at Los Angeles will be struck by the predominant feature of the dusty, straggling town. Scarcely had he landed at the grimy railway station when then legend "Real-Estate Office" met his eye, and as the centre of the city was approached, to judge from the frequency of such signs, there is but one business in the community. The four or five principal streets swarm with real-estate men, and their placards line nearly every door post. The windows are full of them, boys distribute the brokers' "dodgers" on the sidewalk, sandwich men bear loud advertisements, and the very atmosphere seems charged with the all-pervading subject of local daily existence—viz.: Real estate to sell. How shall I get a customer?

Grocers will lease desk room in a portion of their shops, tailors will display trouserings and land advertisements in their front windows, small cubbyholes under stairways are utilized by a broker for his table, and large warehouses are filled by agents engaged in the struggle to work off land on fresh buyers. A common practice is to let out desk room in large stores. You enter from the street through a doorway thickly fringed by posters and handbills and behold a long vista extending perhaps through the block to another street. On either hand, leaving a broad alley through the centre, are small spaces inclosed by a low hand-railing, each containing a desk and several chairs. The sign of the desk-holder is displayed on the wall in the rear of his inclosure. As many as thirty land agents are thus grouped in one room. The sidewalks are thronged by eager venders. Nervous, active men, with keen, vulpine faces, elbow you and stare anxiously on the stranger, endeavoring to read in his countenance the answer to the all-important question, Will he buy land? The general get-up, natural and artificial, of the trained expert in the art of cajoling tenderfeet is characteristic. At the hotels the guest is approached by quiet, polite men, who whisper in his ear that it will be advantageous to call at his office if a bargain is desired. One astute gentleman introduced himself to the *Herald* correspondent at the Nadeau House, and after indulging in numerous bland generalities regarding the fascinations of "our climate, sir, a climate which blends the air of an Italian eve with the morn of a tropic island," entered on a detailed description of the numerous untrustworthy persons engaged in selling land about Los Angeles.

"Why, my dear sir," he whispered, with a confidential smirk spread over his foxy countenance, "half the fellows with signs out in this town are sharpers and swindlers. They live by putting off worthless land on tenderfeet. Why, my dear friend, I could tell you some anecdotes of the Los Angeles land sharks that would make your hair curl." Before this virtuous citizen had ceased his exposure of the collective villany engaged in the real-estate business in the Capital of Southern California, he endeavored to unload a marvelous tract of land which "will sell for $3,000 an acre, sir, before the end of the next year, sir," at the "absurdly low price of $500 an acre, sir."

It was afterwards ascertained that the land in question was as dry as a bone and as incapable of irrigation as the topmost peak of San Bernardino Mountain. The virtuous gentleman who put the *Herald* correspondent on his guard against the designing speculators was, according to the dictum of a number of other worthy land sellers, "one of the worst sharps in the business. Why, he would sell a town lot on the top of a man's bald head."

And so it is throughout Los Angeles, hundreds of men striving to earn fat commissions or profits from the transfer of town lots or villa sites or ranches, all recognizing the truth, which is that the enormous speculative movement has reached the limit of its unnatural development and that, like the row of bricks set on end by a child, a touch only is required to throw the entire array on the ground.

Los Angeles at present contains, perhaps, 45,000 or 50,000 people. How much of the population is floating; how many of its number are other than casual visitors it is extremely difficult to determine. Every train that arrives by either of the railway routes centering here turns loose a score of newcomers. The streets are filled by people whom the resident Los Angelean of several years' standing will assure you are strangers. The town is overrun by excursionists, adventurers, business agents, commercial travelers, and attorneys from the East engaged in looking up property for sale or already sold to a client who is solicitous to know if his title is good or if there is a chance to get his money back on a previous investment.

The hotels are packed with strangers, a constantly changing throng of visitors who tarry a few days and then vacate, to be replaced by a fresh installment. Of the horrors of a Los Angeles hotel but little need be said. Guests rarely remain long, for the pangs of starvation speedily set in and a speedy flight becomes necessary. The prices are those of the leading New York hotels; the fare and attendance would disgrace a fifth rate New England country boarding-house. The milk and honey of the advertisements are not realized in fact. The high-scented butter comes from east of the Missouri River and causes the traveler to sigh for oleomargarine. The meats are abominable, and, although the country is said to be the home of the orange and other sub-tropical fruits, Northern apples are the extent of the products of horticulture offered the expectant visitor.

It is idle to attempt a discussion on the availability of a greater portion of the land of Southern California as a home for men compelled to earn a living. The land man will when cornered invariably meet you with the stereotyped story of the wonders of the climate.

"Good heavens, my dear sir, what do you expect!" quoth a broker to the *Herald* correspondent, who had been going through the form of a dickering for a piece of decent land above the mesa of the Sierra Madre. The man was at bay; the worthless character of the land had been pointed out, the absurdity of the price fully expatiated upon. As is usual, he fell back on the sheet-anchor of the country. Assuming an air of solemnity, intermingled with reverential enthusiasm, he continued: "What is land in such a climate as this? Why, sir, you ought to be willing to live on bread and water on the face of a rock to enjoy this glorious God-given climate. Why, sir, it shocks my religious feelings to hear you talk. It sounds like criticising Providence, which gave us the most beautiful, the most perfect, the most entrancing climate known on God's footstool, sir." And then he repeated the ancient gag about selling you the climate at $1,000 a surface acre, with a quantity of rock, sand, sage-brush, and akali scum thrown in as an adjunct.

The City of Los Angeles is laid out for a population of about 3,000,000. Assuming the ordinary space devoted to the per capita of a great city, exactly double it, and Los Angeles is laid out for twice the population of New York. For miles and miles you will see streets and house lots platted. The prices are such as would prevail about New York for first-class improved property, frequently greater. Not content with staking out a second London the real-estate operators have located numerous "suburban towns" to receive the "overflow population" of Los Angeles. The most of the swindling in land operations has occurred in working off these outlying paper towns. As will be shown, the tenderfoot has been bitten worse in the "suburban" than in Los Angeles City properly. Originally poor sheep pastures and cattle ranges, the broad plains, and the inclined mesas at the foot of the mountain ranges are now held at prices reaching as high as $1,500 a front foot. During the stay of the *Herald* correspondent in Southern California transfers of land were made in one of the suburban towns of the future metropolis of the world—a metropolis built up on its "glorious climate," with the question of business channels, sources of supply, and other natural sources of municipal prosperity and growth as merely minor considerations—at the rate of $1,400 a foot for so-called business sites.

When the bubble, greater than the South Sea insanity of the last century, bursts for good and all, the worst stuck victims will be the purchasers of some of these suburban town lots. The country, or a good part of it, will gravitate back to sheep pastures, and the "town lots" will tenant only the browsing flocks.

COCOANUT WHISKY.

How Refreshments Are Prepared in New York for Prohibition Communities.

New York *World*: "There is still a large business done with Maine, Vermont, Iowa, and Kansas, the four great Prohibition States," said a Front street wine and liquor merchant, "but the trade is not what it used to be. The danger of losing the goods by confiscation and of having agents arrested, fined, and imprisoned is so great that but very few of us care to take the risk. A few of us, however, enjoy the fight and keep it up. The great point of the trade is sending liquor in such form or disguise that the excise constables and temperance spies will not recognize it. The best idea we got from the soldiers on Governor's Island. During and after the war the rules were very strict against bringing liquor there from the city. Nevertheless the men got drunk all the time in the most unaccountable manner. After awhile the commandant got tired and ordered an investigation, and he found that the men took their muskets with them each time they visited the city and had the barrels filled with rum or whatever they preferred. We applied this idea to the Maine trade and sent gas-pipes, water-pipes, and even sewer-pipes filled with Jersey lightning and securely plugged in the best style.

"The best system was the filled cocoanut. You know, probably, that sometimes the contents of a cocoanut will ferment and produce a sour beer of some sort. I never drank it myself, but I am told that it is not so very bad and that it is strong. We took nature's hint, tapped the nuts through the eyes, washed or scalded out the interior, filled it with liquor and sealed the eyes with a wax that was a wonderfully good imitation of the natural substance. We packed these whisky cocoanuts so that the barrel contained three rows of ordinary nuts at the top and bottom. Any one, especially a constable, opening a barrel would get an ordinary nut, no matter from what end he started. This scheme lasted quite a time. You can still see traces of it down in Maine in the vast number of cocoanut drinking vessels, soup dishes, flour scoops, and the like. Some smart individual in Portsmouth, N. H., tried to imitate it, and plugged some five or ten watermelons on the same principle. The first melon that went across the river into the Granite State had its plug and half its contents fall out. The constable who made this discovery laid in wait for watermelons and confiscated all that came over that were whisky filled. That ended the brief career of the humble watermelon as a portable saloon.

"The next plan, and the one that ran the longest—it is in fact being used today—is the packing of demijohns, kegs, runlets, and little puncheons in barrels, which are then filled with flour, corn-meal, salt, rock salt, sugar or potatoes. There is hardly any grocer's article which goes in barrels but has been used in the Maine trade for harboring five gallons and upward of fire water. The grocer in the little town receives the barrel and opens it late at night or very early in the morning, and when no disciple of Neal Dow is around conveys the precious package that is concealed inside to some place of safety.

"Another branch of the trade, and a much safer one, is the bottle business. This consists simply of bottling cheap whisky, adding some harmless color and flavoring matter, pasting on a label with some medical name and formula, and sending it off by the dozen or gross as medicine. I said cheap whisky just now and meant it. The dealers in Maine can't afford to buy a good whisky. Their customers can't afford it either, in turn. All that the latter want is to get drunk as cheaply, quickly, and thoroughly as possible. For that reason they want the cheapest and rawest stuff they can buy—something full of fusel oils and proof spirits. This rule applies to all the prohibition States, and explains to my satisfaction why they have more intoxication there in proportion to the population than in the great cities, where a more liberal policy is pursued by the State Government. Of the bottle trade bitters used to be the biggest feature. But when they got to selling gin cocktails by the quart as 'Pine Tree Bitters' and rum and molasses as 'Opodeldock Bitters' that was too much for the temperance agitators. They appointed a chemist, who analyzed each brand and classified them into medicinal and non-medicinal beverages and condemned all the latter. The liquor men got even with one of the State Chemist's assistants, though, who, although he drank on the sly, bothered them more than any one else. They gave him some fine cordial, to which they added croton oil. The assistant came very near dying after drinking one sample. There is still a good demand for gin, tansy, and fennel. This is very much like the gin and tansy of the past, and is a good drink as well as a good medicine. Uncolored whisky, cinnamon, and alkanet root makes a very superior bitters and is also a splendid liniment for colds and rheumatism."

Save Twenty Dollars.

With the California excursion leaving Chicago Feb. 16 a sleeping-car will be run without change from Chicago to Los Angeles via the Burlington Route and Missouri Pacific Railway. Tickets at the old rate of $80 for the round trip. They can be had at No. 211 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Union Depot.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATES CONTINUE TO GO DOWN.

The Cuts Not as Extensive Yesterday—Rates Made by Various Roads to Different Points—Eastern Freight Matters Becoming Somewhat Complicated—Fears that a Freight-Rate War Is Impending—The Grand Trunk Differential—Changes Among Railway Officials.

The reductions in rates yesterday were not so great as Monday. Most of the railroad managers prefer that rates should drop to rock bottom. The first cut yesterday was on lumber, Chicago to Omaha, which was reduced from 11 to 10 cents, the same as made the day before to Kansas City. Agricultural implements to all Missouri River points were cut from 16 to 14 cents. The Rock Island learned that the Minnesota & Northwestern had made a still further cut in rates between Chicago and Des Moines. It therefore announced its rates between those points at 25, 20, 15, 12½, 10, and 8 cents for the various classes, subject to the Eastern official classification. These rates have not been met by the Minnesota & Northwestern, and the Burlington and other roads having lines to Des Moines went out of that business. The above rates do not apply on grain, flour, and millstuffs, but on all other articles. The Milwaukee & St. Paul and Rock Island issued tariffs in the morning applying the cut rates to all points on the Union Pacific under the old tripartite division agreement. The Union Pacific protested against this action and demanded full local rates from the Missouri River west, but its connections declined to heed the protest. The rates between Chicago and Lincoln and Fremont, Neb., now are: First class, 39½ cents; second, 30; third, 27; fourth, 23; fifth, 17; A, 19; B, 19; C, 18; D, 18½; and E, 18; subject to Western classification. The reduced class rates made by the Milwaukee & St. Paul Monday evening between Chicago and all Missouri River points, based upon 34½ cents first class, have been met by all other lines. The Milwaukee & St. Paul's object in reducing rates was to force the St. Louis lines to abandon their differentials in favor of St. Louis and to place the Chicago lines on the same basis from Chicago to Kansas City. Upon that principle the St. Paul yesterday made the following rates between Sabula, Ia., Savanna, Ill., and Kansas City, Omaha, and other Missouri River points, which rates the St. Louis lines are compelled to meet: First class, 14½ cents; second, third, and fourth, 10 cents; fifth, 9 cents; A, B, C, D, and E, 8½ cents; subject to Western classification. The grain rate from Omaha and Council Bluffs to Chicago was reduced from 20 to 19 cents, but the rates from Western Iowa points are also 19 cents. This is still 9 cents more than is charged on grain from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Chicago. Sioux Falls, Dak., rates were reduced to the same figures as St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Milwaukee & Northern has also been forced into the fight and reduced the rates between Chicago and Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Green Bay, De Pere, and all Fox River points to 30, 26, 20, 14½, 12, and 9 cents on the various classes, subject to Eastern classification. A rumor was current last evening that one of the roads is making a rate of 5 cents on lumber from Chicago to Omaha.

An Eastern Freight War.

The indications are that the trunk lines and Central Traffic Association roads will become involved in a freight-rate war. The following dispatch was sent by Chairman Blanchard to the managers of the various roads in the Central Traffic Association: "The situation regarding East-bound domestic and foreign rates and the schemes and manipulations by which rates as well as weights are being reduced is such as to require immediate action, and in conference with Chairman Fink we have decided to call a meeting of the joint committee at New York Friday, Feb. 10, at 11 a. m. Managers are requested to be personally present, as important action should be taken."

A dispatch received from New York states that the Star Union Line is taking flour from Chicago to England at 27½ cents per 100 pounds, the same rate as is charged to New York and five cents less than the rate to Boston locally. The proportion of some of the roads on export traffic is said to be only about 15 cents, Chicago to New York, which is only about one-half of the regular New York rate. The scheme quoting export rates is causing such demoralization that the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Fort Wayne, and Baltimore & Ohio have decided to simply quote rates to the seaboard with prevailing ocean rates added.

The dressed-meat traffic is also causing the Eastern Association lines much trouble. Yesterday the Grand Trunk's differential on dressed beef to Boston was increased to 10 cents, making the rate 60 cents by the line and by the direct routes 70 cents, which is an increase of three cents via the latter. The Grand Trunk also takes a differential of five cents to New York via the Erie, making the rate by this line 60 cents and by the direct lines 65 cents. It was also learned yesterday that on west-bound through traffic the various differential lines continue to apply the differentials on all through traffic to the Missouri River and to the Northwest in addition to the lowered division of through rates.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

East-bound shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago though to seaboard and European points for the week ending last Saturday amounted to 36,150 tons, against 28,641 the week previous, an increase of 7,509 tons. The increase was much less than expected. The heavy rate cutting, should have caused an immense increase in east-bound through shipments. That it did not is due in a great measure to the fact that the trunk lines accept proportionately lower rates on traffic from the West shipped around Chicago than on traffic from Chicago direct, which diverted traffic from this city. The following statement shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions shipped east from this city for the week ending last Saturday:

Roads.	Flour. tons.	Grain. tons.	Provisions. tons.	Total. tons.	Per cent.
Chicago & Grand Tr'nk.	705	6,545	1,574	8,824	24.4
Michigan Central	1,007	3,235	989	5,231	14.5
Lake Shore	1,088	3,461	1,134	5,683	15.7
Fort Wayne	2,575	1,040	1,408	5,023	13.9
Pan-Handle	1,713	1,360	217	3,290	9.1
Baltimore & Ohio	2,587	988	626	4,201	11.6
Nickel-Plate	1,162	2,329	128	3,619	10.0
Big Four	50	56	173	279	0.8
Total	10,887	19,014	6,249	36,150	100.0
Corresp'ing week 1887	15,108	13,958	8,586	37,652	

A Grand System to Reach to the Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7.—The articles of incorporation filed by the Chicago, Rock Island & Colorado Railroad with the Clerk of Pueblo County, Colorado, contemplate the construction of three lines of road in that State. The Southwestern line, now building through Southern Kansas, will be extended up the Arkansas River to Pueblo, and this will be the main line in the West, and which will eventually be extended to the Pacific coast, via Grand Junction, in all probability. Another line will also be built south from Pueblo to the coal-fields, thirty miles distant, and on to the coking coal-fields at Trinidad, and possibly south from there toward Albuquerque. Another branch will be built from Pueblo to Colorado Springs and north to Denver, connecting with the northern line of the Rock Island, which will be built from St. Joseph to Denver, and the central line of the road, which will tap Colorado Springs, passing through the central part of Kansas. Railroad men well informed as to the situation say that the line to Pueblo, which will be the transcontinental line of the road, will be built first, and, it is thought, will be completed this year, because the Rock Island people are anxious to get into their Pueblo coal-fields this season. The end of this line is now only about 200 miles from Pueblo, the survey is completed to within 100 miles of Pueblo, and late advices are to the effect that the final survey to that city will be completed within thirty days. Naturally, this gives Pueblo additional importance as a railroad point, and this is added to by the fact that the Kansas Pacific Railroad now has agents in Bent County, Colorado, trying to regain control of that company's former right of way from Kit Carson to Las Animas. The Kansas Pacific line formerly extended from Carson to Las Animas, but was torn up after the Santa Fé Line was extended to Pueblo. The object of the present move is to extend a line to Pueblo up the Arkansas Valley from Las Animas. The Kansas Pacific is a part of the Union Pacific system, and the latter road has long wanted a line into Pueblo, and it will probably get it by the proposed line. The grade of the Kansas Pacific is still in fair shape between Carson and Las Animas, which is ninety miles from Pueblo, and it would not require a great while to complete the proposed branches. The Fort Worth Road will be completed and have trains running into Pueblo by the 15th of March, and the Pueblo people are now taking steps to form the Pueblo, Gunnison & Pacific Railroad, which will extend west, crossing the Saugre de Christo and Saguache Mountain ranges through Masco and Cochetope Passes, the lowest and easiest passes to occupy in the two ranges named, the grade being much of it through Marshall and Veta Passes, traversed by the Rio Grande, with practically no tunneling to do. This line would open up a very rich mining, and grazing, and agricultural country tributary to Pueblo and now unoccupied by a railroad. The proposed line will traverse the Saguache and Gunnison Valley, and branches will be built into the famous San Luis Valley on a water grade. So far only Pueblo capital is interested in the enterprise, but it is believed that one of the trunk lines will gladly build the road when the wealth and productiveness of the section through which it will pass are explained to them.

New Road for Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—Articles of incorporation were today recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the St. Louis & Springfield Railroad Company, with the principal office at Springfield, Ill. Its capital stock is $1,600,000 and the incorporators are L. S. Graves, A. J. Moorsehead, T. T. Witman, W. O. Browning, and L. L. Chapman, all of Springfield. It is proposed to construct a railroad from Mount Olive, Ill., to East St. Louis.

An Iowa Railroad Case.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The railroad case of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad vs. the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Road has been on trial two days. Affidavits were read yesterday and arguments are being made. It is stated that the bonds of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota, such as have not been placed in the pool, are selling at 80 cents. Before the commencement of this suit they were held at par.

The South Pennsylvania Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 7.—It is claimed that all the troubles and internal dissensions in the South Pennsylvania Railroad have been settled, and the line will be completed without delay. The Vanderbilts have agreed to take $8,000,000 of the new bonds, and Hostetter, Bagaley, and Carnegie $600,000 each.

Appointed General Passenger Agent.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—A. E. Clark, District Passenger Agent of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railway, has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railway, vice A. D. Smith, resigned, to take effect Feb. 15.

Reducing Freight Rates.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Minnesota & Northwestern Railroad announces today a 65 per cent reduction in rates from Dubuque to Des Moines and other Western points.

A GREAT DAY FOR DIVORCES.

Joseph Walker, the Saloonkeeper, Defendant in a Divorce Suit.

Louise Walker filed a bill for divorce in the Superior Court Monday against her husband, Joseph Walker, the well-known saloonkeeper, charging him with adultery and cruelty. She says in her bill that she was married to him in March, 1874, and lived with him as his wife until December, 1886, when she learned of his illicit relations with a woman. From that time she ceased to live with him as his wife, and in September, 1887, he abandoned her entirely, leaving her helpless and penniless. She says that last July she found him in a compromising situation, and that thereupon he became enraged and dealt her a heavy blow in the face. She claims that exclusive of his saloon business he has property worth $8,000 which she helped him acquire by her thrift and economy. She asks the court to grant a divorce and to compel her husband to give her suitable alimony.

A Pathetic Divorce Case.

Judge Collins is hearing the contested divorce case of Hannah Cornwall against Benjamin Cornwall. The complainant is about 60 years of age and her husband a few years younger, and they have a family of grown-up children. She says she was married in England some time in the year 1852, and lived with her husband until Nov. 4, 1886, when, she says, she was obliged to leave him on account of his cruelty. She charged that he had pinched, choked, and beaten her, thrown her out of bed at night, compelled her to work when she was sick, and now, an old woman, she finds herself with her constitution and health broken down. The night she left him he came home drunk, beat her, threw her out of bed, and compelled her to sleep on the sofa. She has gone out nursing a great deal, earning enough to pay for her own clothes and contribute something toward the expenses of the family. He is a carpenter and owns a house and shop at No. 46 Egan avenue worth $4,000, and she says he once tried to burn his house when drunk to prevent her getting it. Her tears were too much for the Judge, and there was a suspicious moisture in his eyes as he turned his head and gazed out of the window. Two grown daughters with many tears corroborated their mother's story, and one of them said her father one night when drunk brought the front gate into the house and carried it around. This closed the evidence for the complainant, and two or three witnesses were called to prove the defendant's good character. The case will be resumed today.

Items.

The Newhouse case still drags on its weary length in Judge Prendergast's court. Yesterday was occupied largely with the cross-examination of Mrs. Leopold Newhouse.

There was an extraordinary number of bills for divorce filed in the Circuit Court yesterday—ten out of twenty-four new suits, besides one bill for separate maintenance.

Cora White, a colored woman, sued Edward Grace, proprietor of the Hotel Grace on Clark street, to recover $10,000 for being ejected from the elevator in the hotel. She insisted on riding and was ejected with considerable force and ordered out of the house. The suit is brought under the act of 1885 forbidding innkeepers from refusing any person any rights, privileges, or immunities on account of race or color.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,847—Mary Saxe, administratrix of the estate of John W. Saxe, vs. Pennsylvania Company. Case, $5,000. Robt. Rae and J. G. McShane, attys.

20,848—The Rocker Spring Co. vs. William Kreicker and Charles Kade. Bill to restrain improvement in M. D. Connolly's patent for tilting chair. Banning & Banning, solrs.

20,849—Joseph P. Cleal et al. vs. William H. Hayes and James C. Whiteford. Bill to restrain infringement of Alex McDonald's patent of Nov. 18, 1884, for device for attaching loops to ropes. Hacker, Pence & Williams, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

114,521—Bill. Suppressed.

114,522—Lizzie W. McClure vs. Charles R. McClure. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Player Martin, solr.

114,523—Joseph Ruphert vs. D. A. Mellor. Confsn. of judgt., $355. Walker, Furthmann & Judd, attys.

114,524—Martin Henry vs. J. W. Madison. Asst., $400. C. S. Thornton, atty.

114,524—George S. Sloan vs. John Williams and George A. Du Puy. Bill for specific performance. H. H. Anderson, solr.

114,525—Martin Henry vs. J. W. Madison. Asst., $400. C. S. Thornton, atty.

114,526—Isaac Roskam et al. vs. Henry McDonald and Henry Bassett. Appeal.

114,527—Debt. Suppressed.

114,528—Debt. Suppressed.

114,529—August Kiedrowski vs. John and Amila Warszinski. Confession of judgment, $465. J. L. Manning, atty.

114,530—People, etc., use of M. L. Freiberger vs. Michael C. McDonald and John V. Hess. Debt, $8,000; damages $4,000. Joseph Wright, atty.

114,531—Thomas W. Seners vs. Geo. N. Davis. Appeal.

114,532—William L. Goggin vs. Matthew J. Ward. Asst., $2,000. Flower, Remy & Holstein, attys.

115,533—W. H. Parsons et al. vs. Louis Newton and H. C. Leopold. Asst., $2,500. Same attys.

114,534—W. L. Goggin vs. Matt J. Ward. Confession of judgment, $598. Same attys.

114,535—Heaman Fread vs. Chicago City Railway Co. Trespass, $5,000. C. H. Willetts, atty.

114,536—Jacob Miller vs. William M. and Charles O. Gregg. Bill for accounting and discovery. G. W. Plummer, solr.

114,537—Charles Kaiser vs. Chicago Glass Mfg. Co. Appeal.

114,538—Thomas Maulding vs. John W. Horton, R. J. Walshe, Sarah M. Horton, Joseph M. and Susan G. Horton. Creditor's bill, $2,308. H. C. Whitney, solr.

114,539—James O'Neill vs. Edward Yeoman. Case, $15,000. J. H. Ward and S. T. Powers, attys.

114,540—Robert Kelso vs. Joseph Harkins. Appeal.

Suppressed Jan. 30—114,418. Chicago Furniture Co., use, etc., vs. Indianapolis Rolling-Mill Co. Attachment, $8,000. Trumbull, Willets, Robbins & Trumbull, attys.

Suppressed Monday—114,520. Louise Walker vs. Joseph Walker. Bill for divorce for adultery. J. L. King, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—7,101, Peter W. Wildt vs. Niels C. Fredericksen; verdict, $291.—7,114, Henry L. Hertz vs. Charles P. Willard and William H. Sard; judgment, $425.—7,128, R. W. English et al. vs. Louis Tieman; verdict, $255.

DECREES.

JUDGE GARNETT—3,505, Benes vs. Hovey; decree.—4,415, Kohn vs. Gage; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

64,843—Jacob Rosinski vs. Mary Rosinski. Bill for divorce for adultery. Cruikshank & Atwood, solrs.

64,844—Paul F. Knefel vs. Mrs. Mary Harley. Appeal.

64,845—Rosanna Johnson vs. David Johnson. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Henry McClory, solr.

64,846—Katie R. Clark vs. The Chicago City Railway Company. Case, $15,000. W. W. Gurley, atty.

64,847—Henry G. Hilton et al. vs. William H. Everill. Asst., $300. L. S. Hodges, atty.

64,848—Vaclav Vinar vs. Amelia Vinar. Bill for divorce for bigamy. E. A. Fisher, solr.

64,849—Cora White vs. Edward Grace. Case, $10,000. E. L. Harpham, atty.

64,850—Clara Lewis vs. Emmerson Lewis. Bill for divorce for desertion and adultery. R. H. Morris, solr.

64,851—Jeremiah Larisee vs. Bridget Larisee. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and adultery. King & Sullivan, solrs.

64,852—Henry Duns vs. Christian Meyer. Appeal.

64,853—Mary Lampman vs. Charles E. Lampman. Bill for divorce for desertion, cruelty, and adultery. Maurice Bauman, solr.

64,854—Norman Frame et al. vs. John J. Wilson. Asst., $6,000. French & May, attys.

64,855—Jennie F. McCullor vs. Harvey McCullor. Bill for divorce for desertion. James Fanning Latham, solr.

64,856—Nora F. Smith vs. Delacroix Smith and Sophia L. Jenks. Bill for separate maintenance, etc. F. H. Trude, solr.

64,857—Della Higgins vs. George W. Higgins. Bill for divorce for drunkenness and cruelty. Same solr.

64,858—Great Western Telegraph Co., use of, vs. O. F. Fuller. Asst., $1,000. Thomas J. Sutherland, atty.

64,859—Asst. Withheld until Saturday for service.

64,860—John Elliott vs. Mary Elliott. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. W. F. Cooper, solr.

64,861—George Hiller vs. F. C. Lang and Gustav Schmidt. Asst., $2,500. Barber & Brentano, attys.

64,862—Annie Bowden vs. Christopher and Annie Fitzsimmon. Asst., $300. C. A. Fanning, atty.

64,863—Mathias Fransen vs. Olof Bensen. Appeal.

64,864—J. W. Doane vs. Robert Jeffrey. Appeal.

64,865—Mary Miller vs. Jacob Miller. Bill for divorce for cruelty. W. H. Richardson, solr.

64,866—Raymond Ringwald vs. Mary A. and Joseph Werner. Mechanic's lien, $380.80. Francis T. Murphy, solr.

64,867—Same vs. Christian T. Hass, Henry R. Kaiser, and William Schurser. Asst., $300. Same atty.

Suppressed Monday—64,838. William W. Starr vs. Boorkside Knitting Co. Attachment, $4,097.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE BAKER—3,325, William Sims vs. John Monahan. Judgment, $62.—4,463, Johanna O'Sullivan vs. Jerry O'Meara. Same, $17.

DECREES.

JUDGE COLLINS—3,123, Augusta R. Hardy vs. Geo. A. Hardy. Decree, divorce, drunkenness (Feb. 6).—1,792, Gallis vs. Steip. Decree.—2,970, Mary Burdick vs. Andrew D. Burdick. Decree, divorce, desertion.—3,013, Althea J. Pearson vs. Charles T. Pearson. Decree, divorce, desertion.

County Court—New Suit.

7,697—Voluntary assignment of Clifford S. Johnson and Albert Hallet to Augustus D. Munger.

The Call.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal business.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions and opinions.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 7,151, 7,154, 7,155, 7,157, 7,158, 7,160, 7,162, 7,163, 7,165, 7,170, 7,174, 7,175, 7,179, 7,183, 7,154, 7,186, and 6,019. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 5,709 and 112,588. Town of Lake cond. cases. Nos. 110,088 and 120,131 and 6,851. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 7,132, Korn vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No. 5,821, Taylor vs. Hawkes, on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 40, 41, 42, 43, and 21. No. 39, McLean vs. Whitbeck, on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Nos. 10, 13, 14, 15, and 16. No case on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No first call. Trial call, calendar Nos. 754 and 807. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 4,483, 4,484, 4,487, 4,507, 4,509, 4,510, 4,469, 4,356, 4,511, and 4,515. No. 4,479, Nau vs. O'Brien, on trial.

JUDGE WATERMAN—No call. No. 1,482, Hardy vs. Metzger, on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Trial call, term Nos. 147, 183, 1,767, 6,328, 4,908, 2,469, 2,885, 3,152, 7,064, 4,094, and 4,930. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No call. No. 101, Butler Paper Co. vs. Jeffrey Printing Co., on hearing.

JUDGE COLLINS—Nos. 86, 104, 105, 106, 108, and 109. No. 89, Cornwell vs. Cornwell, on hearing.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re. Finkelberg. No. 7,549, in re. Newhouse, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE HORTON—No. 478. No. 1,061 on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Nos. 634, 756. No. 701 on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court today were as follows:

872. John C. Spencer, plaintiff in error, vs. Caroline L. Merchant, executrix; resubmitted by Mr. Matthew Hale and Mr. Albert Day for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. Walter E. Ward for the defendant in error.

537. The People's Bank of the City of New York, appellant, vs. The Merchants' National Bank of Newark, et al.; and 716. The People's Bank of the City of New York, appellant, vs. The Merchant's National Bank of Newark et al.: appeals from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey. Dismissed, each party to pay its own costs.

166. The Glacier Mountain Silver Mining Company, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Frank Willis et al.: motion to vacate judgment of dismissal submitted by Mr. Walter H. Smith in support of same.

169. Richard Hoskins et al., appellants, vs. F. H. Fisher et al.; argued by Mr. M. A. Wheaton for appellants and Mr. John H. Miller for appellees.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today rendered the following decisions:

Thomas H. Pond et al. vs. Joseph J. Irwin et al.; Rush, C. C.; affirmed; Niblack, J.

Lucy Peck et al. vs. George Williams; White, C. C.; reversed; Mitchell, C. J.

Willard B. Passmore vs. Louisa Passmore; Morgan, C. C.; affirmed; Zollars, J.

Sallie Du Souchet vs. Hattie Du Souchet; Vanderburg, S. C.; affirmed; Howk, J.

Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railway vs. James L. Allen; Fountain, C. C.; affirmed; Elliott, J.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPOSED.

The Customary Rot About Village People Rushing Into the Country.

CLARINDA, Ia., Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—THE TRIBUNE has been greatly helpful to the public of the Northwest by its able discussion of the tariff question, but there is one claim of the protectionists that I have not seen noticed in its columns. It is this: (1) That free trade, or any approach to it that tends to weaken or destroy the policy of protection, will break down American manufactures, and all those engaged therein will thereby be driven into agricultural pursuits and thus become competitors of the farmers. (2) The object of protection, they say, is to diversify the interests of the country—to keep as many as possible engaged in something else than agriculture, and so become patrons of the farmer and consumers of his products. Col. Hepburn, one of the ablest of Iowa Republican leaders, uses this argument, and carries it so far as to say that he would not favor the opening of new territories to settlement, "for," said he, "every new farm opened becomes a competitor with those already in existence." (3) He would discourage farming; put a check upon it; there are too many farmers now; there ought to be more manufacturers. This is the argument made to the farmers of the West. (4) They are appealed to to vote for protection, because it prevents large numbers of laborers from rushing into agriculture and overcrowding and ruining that industry. What does THE TRIBUNE say to this? Is there any danger to the farming interest from this source? Will the cutting down of the war tariff tend to overproduction of agricultural products?

H.

REPLY.

[Here is a candid inquirer who deserves a respectful hearing and a patient answer.

1. Neither THE TRIBUNE nor any other sensible advocate of tariff reform desires such a radical or sudden reduction of duties as to "break down American manufactures." On the contrary, we wish to promote and stimulate American manufactures by broadening the markets for their products—by such a policy of reducing the rates on raw materials and cheapening the cost of production that our manufacturers will be able to send their goods to South America, Mexico, Canada, and China in competition with English, German, and other foreign merchants.

2. There is no way in which our industries can more surely be "diversified" than by increasing our markets and catering to the diversified wants and tastes of all the people of the world, instead of to those only of the United States.

3. It is absurd to say that the people in the manufacturing cities and towns will, under any stress of circumstances, rush into the country and go to farming. They have not the money to buy farms and they have not the inclination nor the ability to endure the hard toil and poor pay of the farm laborers. They never have gone to the farms for work in panic times and they never will. Our correspondent would be surprised if he should see in print a careful estimate of how many of them are women and children living now at starvation wages.

4. If the argument were sound there would be much greater danger that the delusive promises of ultra-protection would cause the pauper hordes of Europe to rush into our manufacturing villages and towns, and, in connection with our limited home market, cause such an overproduction of goods as to bring about stagnation and ruin in these industries, and so destroy the purchasing power of all the urban residents that the farmers would lose part of the home demand for their crops.

5. But the argument is not wholly sound. The price of all the crops is fixed by the price at which the surplus sells in Europe, and it depends only upon the amount of that surplus, taking in Russia and India as well as the United States, and the foreign demand, whether the farmer shall have good or bad prices for his crops. It would be disastrous to the farmers to destroy or cripple this foreign demand for breadstuffs, since we already produce more than we can consume at home. If England had in force as narrow and bigoted a policy of protection as we have the farmers of the United States would be reduced almost to beggary.

If we had communication with all foreign countries on an equitable basis, and were sending our own products abroad in American ships in exchange for foreign products, we have no doubt that there would be an enormous increase in the demand for American breadstuffs in these new markets.

Col. Hepburn says he "would discourage farming." There are different ways of doing that. One way is to pile so many oppressive and inequitable burdens (of taxation for the benefit of manufacturers) on the farmer's back that nobody can remain in that business and make a decent profit on his investment of labor and capital. Another way to discourage farming would be to put a bounty on the scalps of farmers. One way seems to us to be as reasonable and justifiable as the other.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

The Robber-Trust Organ's Silly Fake.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 6.—[Special.]—The story printed Sunday morning in a Chicago newspaper about Kittie Rood being left in a mesmeric state by Dwight T. Holmes is a senseless hoax. No such affair has happened at Alamo, this county, and no such persons live there, nor at Almena, Van Buren County, where the scene was intended to be laid by the lying, bungling reporter.

If your digestion is impaired and you feel all "out of sorts," take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 7.	Jan. 31.
New York	$117,053,033	$122,909,442
Boston	13,994,902	14,274,449
Chicago	8,945,000	7,902,000
Philadelphia	9,482,798	8,701,405
St. Louis	3,685,508	2,635,087
Baltimore	1,649,197	1,804,923
New Orleans	2,645,150	2,598,169

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 10@12½c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

The money market has settled down quietly to a 6 per cent basis, and plenty of funds are to be had at that rate on the best security. Of course a good deal is loaned at 7, but the proportion is steadily decreasing. The merchants are not borrowing very heavily. They seem to have funds enough of their own for the present, collections being pretty good. Very little money is required for carrying securities, as the trade in them is small. The movements of currency to and from this city have dwindled to small dimensions. Eastern exchange was quiet at par, and sterling was unchanged.

There was an oppressive quietude in the local security market. The demand for miscellaneous bonds was small and the attitude of the City Council towards the gas companies was a disappointment to the holders of gas securities. Sales were made on the Chicago Stock Exchange of $1,000 Gaslight & Coke 5s at 83¼, $1,000 at 83⅛, $1,000 Consumers' Gas 5s at 79⅛, and $1,000 City Railway 4½s at 100⅛. The asking price of the Gas Trust certificates was generally 36@36½, but a lot of 50 shares was offered in the afternoon at 36⅛. There was a good demand for Stock-Yards stock at about par.

Trading in stocks on the Chicago Board of Trade was limited to 150 St. Paul at 75½, the smallest yet.

As to operations on the New York Stock Exchange they were next to nothing. New-Yorkers report that Chicago is selling, but little evidence of it can be discovered here. A number of our people have recently sold Atchison, and they wish they hadn't, for the price was put up on them again yesterday. The bear feeling is extending from the Western securities to the trunk lines, as the Eastern roads now seem to be taking an important part in the cutting of rates. The situation both east and west of Chicago appeared to be worse than ever yesterday. Yet the New-York brokers had the nerve to telegraph that bull pools were forming in Northwest, Western Union, and Lackawanna. There is a good deal of curiosity as to the earnings of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy in December, and it is expected that the report will be decidedly unfavorable. It is said that the statement has been sent to Boston to be "revised." The net earnings of the Union Pacific Road decreased $208,598 in December instead of $20,859 as stated yesterday.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—The majority of stocks were a fraction higher throughout the day, though the range of prices was extremely narrow, being not more than ⅝ of 1 per cent for all stocks, except Manhattan and Jersey Central, the former of which advanced 1¾ in the afternoon, to 89⅛, and the latter ⅝, to 78⅜. Lake Shore was also something of an exception, in that it declined ⅜, to 91⅝, and was weaker than other stocks at the close, which was firm for the general list.

The net advances for the day were: Manhattan, 1¾; Cincinnati, St. Louis & Chicago, Colorado, and Hocking coal, ¾.

During the forenoon the market was merely strong and dull. Comparatively few stocks had any trading in them at all, and for some that are usually moderately active there was not a single quotation up to 1 o'clock. Of the total of 64,000 shares up to 12 o'clock, over 50 per cent were of Reading and St. Paul. Both of these opened ⅛ higher than they closed, and continued strong up to 1 o'clock, but with an extreme range of ¼ in the former and ⅜ in the latter. Other stocks for which there were any quotations were generally ⅛ to ¼ higher. There was another avalanche of reports from Chicago this morning about the further cutting of rates between Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul, in which it was represented that the Northwestern, the St. Paul, the Burlington, the Chicago & Alton, the Rock Island, the Omaha, the Illinois Central, the Missouri Pacific, the Wisconsin Central, and others are trying to see how much they can make each other lose. Considering that it is quite well known that Chicago speculators are among the most pronounced bears, and that they are believed to be already largely short of the Granger stocks, especially of St. Paul, these reports may be taken with some allowance. Nevertheless, no one denies that a very hard promiscuous fight is in progress among the roads above mentioned. But it is a noticeable fact that this state of things has not yet depressed the prices of the Granger stocks to any important extent. It is not probable that persons who would sell their stocks in consequence of the war on rates would wait until this time to do it. Nor is it probable that the bears would wait this long before pulling out a large short interest. It may therefore be safely assumed that there is a very large short interest outstanding, any attempt to cover which would cause a sharp upward movement in prices. There can be but one outcome to the war on rates, and that is that the companies which are financially the strongest will come out masters of the situation, and therefore be stronger still, so that any loss to them from the present rate-cutting will be only temporary. A few of the weaker ones may be crushed and absorbed.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close Feb. 7	Close Feb. 6
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,036	32	32	32	31⅝
Atchison & Pac.	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	......
Canadian Pacific	200	56½	56⅜	56⅜	55⅝
Canada Southern	400	54¼	54	54	54⅛
Central Pac.	275	30¼	30¼	30¼	......
Ches. & O.	1,400	5¼	5	5⅛	......
Do 1st pfd	300	9	9	9	......
Do 2d pfd	1,433	7⅜	7	7	7
C., B. & Q.	550	128	127½	128	128¼
Col. Coal & Iron	125	37	37	37	37
Col. & Hock. Coal	300	28	27¼	28	27
D., L. & W.	6,500	130⅝	130¼	130½	130¼
Del. & Hud.	200	110	109¾	110	110¼
D. & Rio G pfd	5	52¾	52¾	52¾	52⅝
Erie	1,900	27⅛	27	27⅛	27⅛
Do pfd	100	62	62	62	62
Do seconds	85,000	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
E. T. & Ga. 1st pfd	10	59¾	59¾	59¾	60¼
Ft. W. & Denver	200	45	45	45	45
Housten	100	20	20	20	......
Ill. Central	497	119¾	119⅛	119¼	121
Jersey Central	1,400	78⅜	77⅝	78⅛	78
K. & Texas	100	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
Lake Shore	3,800	92¼	91⅝	91½	92⅛
Louis. & Nash.	2,870	60⅛	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
Long Island	229	91	90⅝	91	90⅞
L. E. & W. pfd	100	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45½
Manhattan Con.	775	89⅛	88	88⅞	87⅝
M. L. S. & W. pfd.	100	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	101
Missouri Pacific	4,172	84¼	83⅞	84	84
Northwestern	7,000	108⅛	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
Nor. Pac. pfd	125	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	44⅜
Nor. & W. pfd	2,050	45⅞	45½	45⅝	45½
N. Y. Cent.	500	107¼	106⅞	107	......
N. Y. & N. E.	770	37½	37¼	37⅜	37⅜
N. Y., S. & W. pfd.	100	31½	31½	31½	31⅛
O. Trans. Co.	550	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
Ont. & Western	156	17⅛	17	17	17⅛
Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	24	24	24	......
O. S. L.	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	......
Pacific Mail	530	35¾	35¼	35¼	35¼
Reading	23,640	65⅜	65⅛	65⅜	65⅛
R. & W. P. T.	1,410	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅜
Do pfd	125	56¾	56⅛	56½	......
Rock Island	210	112¼	112⅛	112¼	113
Rome & W.	638	84⅞	83⅞	84	85
St. Paul	2,470	75⅝	75¼	75¼	75⅝
Do pfd	30	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	......
St. P. & Dul	15	58	58	58	......
St. P. & Omaha	800	38⅜	38	38⅛	38
St. P. M. & M.	700	112	112⅛	112	111½
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	100	72¾	72¾	72¾	......
Do 1st pfd	20	113	113	113	......
Texas Pacific	300	25¼	25¼	25¼	25⅜
Union Pacific	10,900	55⅝	55⅛	55½	55⅜
W. & L. E.	300	53⅛	52	53⅛	52⅛
Western Union	8,000	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	128
American	107½	United States	71½

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	126¼	M. K. & T. gen. 5s	60¼
U. S. 4s coup	126¼	Mutual Union 6s	90⅝
U. S. 4½s reg	107⅛	N. J. C. int. cert.	101
U. S. 4½s coup	107⅞	Northern Pacific 1sts	115¾
Pacific 6s of '95	120	Northern Pacific 2ds	104½
Louisiana stamped 4s	91½	Northwestern con	140½
Missouri 6s	100⅝	Northwestern deb. 5s	109½
Tenn. 6s, new set	101	Oregon & Trans. 6s	95½
Tenn. 5s do	100	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	89½
Tenn. 3s do	70	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	114¾
Canada Southern 2ds	94	St. Paul consols	125⅝
Central Pacific 1sts	113	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	122
Den. & R. G. 1sts	121	T. P. l. g. tr. rcts	49⅜
Den. & R. G. 4s	78	T. P. R. G. tr. rcts	68
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	72	Union Pacific 1sts	113
Erie 2ds	98¼	West Shore	100⅝
M. K. & T. gen. 6s	69⅛		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

4000 AtchCol&Pls...106	5000 M L S & W cn...88¾
9000 A & S con 6s...121	6000 Mo Pa 1st con...113
3000 CR&B of Ga gd5s 101¾	3000 Mo Pa 3d...117½
35000 C & O cur...24@25	1000 M & E 1st gtd...136
1000 C C C & I 6s...101⅝	35000 NYLE&W n w 2 cn. ...98⅛@98¾
5000 Can So 2d...94	6000 N Y C & St L 4s. ...89⅛@89⅝
6000 C&E Ill gen 5s...95	8000 N Pa 2d cp...104½
1000 C & Alt 1st...113	10000 NC&SL 2d...105
5000 C & E Ill cn...117¼	10000 N & W g m(s20)..117¼
1000 D S P & A 1st...80⅝	500 N J C g m 5s...101½
5000 Dul & M 1st...100	1000 N W cons...140½
1000 D & R G 4s...78	1000 NW 25 year deb 5s 105
9000 E T cons gold 5s. ...98⅞@99	2000 Ogn & T 6s...95½
11000 Ft W & D 1s..80¾@81	1000 Ogn SL 6s...100
1000 Erie 7 cn gd...137	13000 StL & I M 5s...90
1000 H&TC 1st—M L..113½	3000 SL&SF 2d-Class C 117¼
3000 Ky C 1st 4s...74@74½	5000 S L & S F g m 6s. 114¾
12000 M&SP 1s-C&PW 5s ...103¾@104	10000 T & W 1st—StLD..109
1000 M&StP 1st—Tm 5s 101	10000 So Car inc...18
2000 MK&T gen 5s...60	2000 U Pac 1st of '98..114⅛
7000 M K & T con 7s. ...101@101¼	3000 VaMid g m...79¾
70000 M U T 6s...89½@90¼	25000 W S gtd 4s. 100⅝@101
	4000 W S 4s gtd rg...101

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

2000 U S 4s cp...126¼	3000 NY Elv 1st...114½
1000 AD&Imp 5s...104	2000 N Y S & W 1 rfd 5s 92⅜
4000 A & S con 6s...122	5000 NYC Ex 5s...105½
10000 A & P gtd 4s...82	35000 N Pa 1st cp 115½@116
5000 C St PM&O cons. 121	3000 N J C gm 5s...101
2000 C St P & M 1st...126⅛	1000 NC&St L 2d...106
5000 C & O cur...24	1000 NW cn cp gld bd. 131¾
3000 C&O 6s 1911...100	7000 O Ry & N 5s...90½
3000 CB&Q-NebEx 4s. 92¾	10000 O Ry&Nav 1st...109
10000 DetM&M l g...40⅝	1000 P&R 7s 1911 cp...130
1000 D L&W 7s 1907...140	10000 R W & O cn...102¼
10000 F&P M 1st...121½	2000 StL&SF g m 5s...102¼
1000 Erie 7s cn gld...137	8000 S L A & T 2d 45¾@45⅝
15000 E T cn gd 5s...99	5000 So Car inc...18
18000 Ft W & D 1st. 80¾@81⅛	3000 So Car 2d...80¼
1000 Gt W 1st...106¼	1000 SPM&M1s-DakE. 120
1000 G C&SF gd 6s...97⅛	1000 T Pa cn 6s Tr...104½
7000 H&TC 1st-M Line 113½	10000 TCI & R 6s—Birm Div 1st...84¾@85
23000 H&TC 1s-W Div 1s 112	5000 T & W con conv. ...85½@86
1000 H&TC 1s-W&NW 114	3000 U Pac 1st of '98...114¼
1000 L&N 10-40 6s...104	6000 Wab 7s 1879...85
1000 L S 2d cp...124½	12000 W S gtd 4s...101
1000 M U T 6s...98½	30 Manhattan Bk...161
9000 Met El 1st...111½	27 Pac B...160½
2000 MK&T gn 6s...69¼	
60000 NYC&StL 4s. 89½@89⅝	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

15000 A&P gtd 4s...82	7000 NYLE&W n 2 cn. ...98⅛@98¾
17000 C & O cur...24	8000 NYLE&W 1st...129½
15000 CenP bds of 1936. ...103¾@103⅛	1000 N O Pac 1s trst...77¾
5000 C B & Q deb 5s...105	12000 NJC g m 5s...101¼
1000 CB&Q—Ia D 4s...96½	5000 R&WPT Trust 6s 87⅝
3000 CB &Q—NebExts 4s. 92¾	9000 SL&SF 2d-ClassB. (s 20)...117⅛
3000 C H V & T 5s...71¾	6000 SPM&M1-MEx 4s. 83
1000 C C & I 6s...101¾	2000 Shen V 1st Trst...92¼
2000 Dul & M 1st-DaD. 100	2000 Shen V gm Trust 35½
5000 E & P con 7s...112	5000 So Cala 1st. 101½@102
8000 FtW & D 1st. 81½@81¾	20000 So. Cal inc...83¾@85
5000 F & P M 1st...102½	2000 TolAA&N M 1st. 96¾
3000 Ill Cent 4s...105	3000 T&W con cnv...86½
1000 Knox & O 1st...92½	5000 T C I&R 6s—Birm D 1st...85
2000 L & N tr bds 6s...109¾	5000 WPac bds...110½
7000 M & E 2d...107⅛	5000 W S gtd 4s 100¾@101
1000 M&SPl-C&P 6s...122	1000 W S gtd reg 4s...100⅝
9000 MK&T gn 5s...60½	
9000 MK&T g 6s..69⅛@69⅞	
16000 MK&T c 7s...101@101¼	

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Money on call easy at 2½@3 per cent; last loan 2½; closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange dull but steady at 483¼ for sixty-day bills and 485¼ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 113,189 shares, including Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 6,500; Lake Shore, 4,600; Louisville & Nashville, 3,050; Missouri Pacific, 4,172; Northwestern, 10,000; Reading, 23,640; St. Paul, 16,370; Union Pacific, 10,700; Western Union, 9,300.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	5,560	98	99	98	98⅞
Union Pacific	510	55½	55⅝	55¼	55½
Bell Tel.	126	224½	228	224½	227
Atlantic & Pacific	50	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼

Bond transactions and quotations:

3000 Rutland 5s...96	7000 C B & Q 7s, 1903..130¼
1000 S Kas 5s—Gulf D. 96¼	4000 C K & W 5s. 93¼@93¾
1000 L E 1st...104	1000 do inc...41⅞
4000 O S L 6s...100@100¼	11500 Atch coll 5s..92@93¼
1000 C B & N 5s...100	5000 N E 2ds...103
1000 So Kas inc...83¾	7000 One Nav 5s...98¼
1000 Spg & Mem 6s...111½	20000 Cala So inc...87½

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 7.—The market closed steady but dull: Pennsylvania, 54¼@54¾; Reading, 32 11-16@32¾; Lehigh Valley, 55¼@55⅝; Reading general, 110¼@110¾.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Consols closed at 102 3-16 for money and 102 5-16 for the account.

United States bonds, 4s, 129⅜; 4½s, 110¾; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 37¾; Canadian Pacific, 58¾; Erie, 28; Erie seconds, 101¼; Illinois Central, 124½; Mexican ordinary, 46¾; St. Paul common, 77¾; New York Central, 110¾; Pennsylvania, 55⅞; Reading, 33¾; Mexican Central, 14¼.

Money, ½@¾ per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Three per cent rentes, 81f 45c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Mining shares closed as follows: Amador, $1.50; Bodie, $2.40; Bulwer, 35c; Brunswick, $1.55; Caledonia, B. H., $1.65; Deadwood, $1.85; Gould & Curry, $5.25; Hale & Norcross, $9.75; Ontario, $27.00; Pronstite, $2.25; Standard, $2.90; Santiago, $8.25.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 7.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $2.68¾; Calumet & Hecla, $225; Catalpa, 25c; Franklin, $16.00; Huron, 5c; Osceola, $26.50; Pewabic (new), $2.87½; Quincy, $71.00; Bell Telephone, $227; Boston Land, $7.37½; Water Power, $7.50; Tamarack, $164; San Diego Land Co., $50.50.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 7.—Closing quotations: Alta, $2.60; Bulwer, 85c; Best & Belcher, $7.00; Bodie Consolidated, $2.55; Chollar, $6.37½; Consolidated California & Virginia, $17.62½; Crown Point, $7.37½; Eureka Consolidated, $15.00; Gould & Curry, $5.25; Hale & Norcross, $9.50; Mexican, $5.37½; Mono, $2.15; Navajo, $1.45; Ophir, $10.75; Potosi, $6.00; Savage, $7.37½; Sierra Nevada, $5.37; Union Consolidated, $4.90; Utah, $2.05; Yellow Jacket, $8.75; Commonwealth, $4.90; Nevada Queen, $3.70; Belle Isle, 75c; North Belle Isle, $7.62½.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and grain was very weak, while provisions sold lower. The conditions may perhaps be best described as "Bismarckian." The course of trading and prices all hinged upon the supposition that the speech of the German statesman means peace in Europe, and the corollary to this was that recent prices here could not be sustained. Hence there was free selling all over the floor, and a great deal of long stuff was brought out on the decline. In wheat Ream was selling, while Hutchinson must have let go nearly 30,000 tcs lard, besides smaller selling of ribs and corn. The foreign houses here had orders to sell both wheat and corn. The markets became steadier towards noon, as those who had sold at the outset began to take back some of it at the offered profit, but there was no real strength, except, perhaps, a little in hog product. The more tardy longs rushed in as sellers of grain at a rate which permitted the early bears to take in all they had put out early, and some of them to cover shorts that had been outstanding for several days. The weakness was all the greater as it was thought the demoralization in freight rates from the West will be the means of bringing in large quantities of grain, while it did not seem to be thought that a weakening in Eastern rates would materially increase the demand for shipment from this city. The exception of wheat from the cuts made yesterday favors a stagnation of wheat here while it moves freely from the Northwest by the Sault route to the seaboard.

Provisions were sold as freely as the crowd would take them, but the market was sustained by the fact that hogs were quoted higher, with a light supply. The buying was chiefly done to fill local shorts, and Hutchinson's sales of lard were almost all taken by the men who had sold it at higher prices. Pork was neglected. It opened 7½c higher, at $14.55 for May, declined to $14.37½, improved to $14.50, and closed at $14.45. Lard opened fully 2½c higher, at $7.92½ for May, sold off 5c, improved to $7.95 asked, and closed at $7.90. Ribs closed the same as Monday, at $7.75 asked for May, after having sold at $7.70. Cash sales were reported of 1,500 tcs lard at $7.72½@7.75; 20,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at 9¾c; 250 tcs sweet pickled do at 10¼c for June; 150 boxes short clears at 8c; and 100 boxes backs at 8¼c.

Sales of flour were 250 brls and 2,200 sacks, all on private terms. Most of this was for export. The market was quoted steady but undoubtedly was weak.

Wheat declined under free selling, due to Bismarck news, with dull early cables and later ones quoting a decline of 6d per quarter. The short interest covered freely, but it was thought that reduced freight rates from the West will increase receipts, and there was no strength to it. May opened weak, with some sales at Monday's closing, 81⅜c, soon broke ½c, sold off to 80⅝c, and closed at 81c, with June at ½c premium. Fresh receipts of spring in store sold at 76c for No. 2 and 68c for No. 3. Free on board sold at 78c for No. 2, with 79c for hard do, 70@75¼c for No. 3 and 76¼c for hard do, with 61@65c for No. 4. Total, 35 cars.

No. 2 red winter to go to store sold at 78¾c. Free on board sold at 80¼c for No. 2 red, 63c for No. 4 do, 79½c for No. 2 Turkish, and 75c for No. 3 white. Total, 6 cars.

Corn was more active. The depression due to foreign selling was increased by reports of a larger movement in progress towards this city and St. Louis, partly due to reduced freight rates, while the foreign demand is shrunk to very small volume. May opened unchanged at 52c, declined to 51⅛c, and closed at the inside bid. June was relatively weak, declining to ⅛c under May. Samples were fully 1c lower, being in larger supply. Cash lots in store and to go there sold at 46¾c for No. 3 yellow and 46½c for No. 3, with 47c the best bid heard on No. 2. Free on board sold at 45c for extra, 47¼@48¼c for No. 3 yellow, 46¼@47¼c for No. 3, and 46@46½c for No. 4. No. 3 on track sold at 46¼@46½c. Total, 391 cars.

Oats were active and weak, under free selling by Fowler, aided by Jones and Kammerer. May opened unchanged at 32⅜c, declined to 31⅞c, and closed at 31⅞c bid, with June quoted at about ⅛c premium. Samples were ¼@½c lower. No. 2 mixed to go to store sold at 30¾c. Free on board sold at 33¼c for barley oats, 34@34½c for Texas red, 33@33¾c for No. 2 white, 31@32¾c for No. 3 white, 30¼@31¾c for No. 2 mixed, and 30@30⅛c for No. 3 mixed. On track sold at 30¾@31½c for No. 2 mixed and 31@32½c for No. 3 white. Total, 161 cars.

Rye was quiet and steady, with a light trade in the cash market, while futures were dull and lifeless, with May nominal at 65c. No. 2 sold in store at 60c and by sample at 61c. Total, 9 cars.

Barley was again very weak, with contract grade nominal at 81@82c in store. Supplies on the sample market were increased, and buyers demanded concessions. Prices generally ruled fully 1c lower, with sales of No. 3 at 70@75c and of No. 4 at 63@73c. Total, 28 cars. Futures were quite inactive.

Millstuffs were quiet though steady. Sales were: 1 car specky bran at $13.50, 5 cars good do at $15.50@15.87½, 10 cars middlings at $15.37½@16.25, 5 cars wheat screenings at $10.00@10.50.

Flaxseed was dull because of an absence of buyers, and No. 1 on track sold at $1.45, or 1c lower. Rejected brought $1.43. Total, 5 cars. Little interest was exhibited in futures; for May $1.47 was bid, with $1.48½ asked.

Timothy seed drew some attention in closing February contracts, but the cash offerings were not good enough to pass as contract grade and 2@3c discount was allowed, based on $2.49, which was the quotation for February delivery. Included in cash sales were 430 bags at $2.45@2.47. March was firm at $2.51½ bid. Clover-seed was 5@7½c higher in a speculative way, with $4.22½ paid for March delivery, which was in fair request. No cash offerings appeared and prime was quotable at about $4.15. Millet seed was easy at 60@65c and Hungarian scarce and salable at 75@80c.

Included in cash transactions were 25,000 lbs oleo-stearine at 6⅝c.

The street markets presented a nearly unbroken front of firm prices, and in the aggregate a liberal business was done. Butter was not so firm as recently, and the idea prevailed that choice creamery makes have been forced upward to an unwarranted high point, as the outside demand is restricted when prices above 30c are asked. A moderate business has been recorded in broom-corn recently, although on the same low plane in the way of prices that has ruled for some weeks. Oils were fairly firm aside from refined petroleum, which was inclined to easiness. Late London advices report a quiet but very steady market for field seeds, with hemp seeds advancing.

New York reports 60,000 bu wheat taken for export. The receipts of wheat in Liverpool during the last three days reported were 120,000 bu, of which 56,000 bu were American.

The receipts of cheese at Liverpool from Oct. 1 to Jan. 18 were 334,000 boxes, against 383,000 for the same time the year previously.

"The country is catching it," was the remark of several persons on 'Change in this city yesterday. They had the idea that the longs in produce were chiefly country residents, but there may be some mistake about this.

The receipts of corn noted on the bulletin-board on 'Change yesterday were large, but contained 100 cars billed through out of a total of 414 cars. Only about three-fourths of the nominal receipts were actually on the market. The rest is going through, and probably at considerable less rates of freight than would have been charged had the grain been consigned here and then billed East.

Many members of the board asked yesterday why there is not an electric light in the large trading hall. It was "dark as Erebus" there for nearly half an hour, and the "trust" of the board in gas proved to be like the leaning upon a broken reed. The jets could not be lighted.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	RECEIPTS. 1887.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1887.
Flour, brls	25,472	25,886	23,162	26,558
Wheat, bu	18,460	38,159	15,110	15,401
Corn, bu	150,295	74,647	96,080	28,517
Oats, bu	132,815	105,921	131,186	126,616
Rye, bu	5,354	3,490	2,998	1,290
Barley, bu	54,359	50,038	34,081	24,161
Grass seed, lbs	264,372	167,370	313,208	426,079
Flaxseed, bu	4,318	9,383	3,305	11,331
Broom-corn, lbs	29,600	294,194	104,878	51,563
Cured meats, lbs	933,603	889,095	2,749,203	2,809,716
Canned meats, cases	......	......	......	......
Dressed beef, lbs	22,810	......	2,883,859	4,297,079
Beef, tcs	......	......	35	28
Beef, brls	......	......	127	360
Pork, brls	351	187	1,314	2,247
Lard, brls	1,345,980	24,700	2,404,805	1,248,746
Cheese, lbs	50,350	24,289	143,455	52,685
Butter, lbs	204,635	203,494	319,751	254,504
Dressed hogs, No.	151	55	645	911
Live hogs, No.	13,154	13,862	1,918	9,259
Cattle, No.	8,587	6,242	2,456	1,271
Sheep, No.	7,246	2,973	1,226	558
Hides, lbs	396,445	442,422	726,090	1,059,600
Wool, lbs	11,980	27,250	157,770	93,549
Coal, tons	14,992	20,093	3,909	4,888
Lumber, M	1,371	1,515	2,142	1,940
Shingles, M	......	191	......	80
Salt, brls	3,804	15,790	2,847	4,517

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Monday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	10	7	2	19
Spring wheat	5	37	7	49
Corn	3	378	33	414
Oats	76	147	....	223
Rye	12	2	....	14
Barley	4	57	25	86
Total	110	628	67	805

Inspected out: 61,499 bu corn and 4,388 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 32 cars wheat, 190 cars corn, 103 cars oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
February	$14.22½	$....@....	$14.20
March	14.30	14.20 @14.27½	14.27½
May	14.47½	14.37½@14.55	14.45
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
February	$7.75	7.72½@7.75	$7.72½
March	7.75	7.75 @7.80	7.75
May	7.90	7.87½@7.95	7.90
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$7.55	$7.55 @....	$7.55
March	7.57½	7.57½@7.60	7.57½
May	7.72½	7.70 @7.75	7.72½
WHEAT.			
February	75¼	75¼@75⅝	75¼
March	76⅞	75⅝@76	75⅞
May	81⅜	80⅝@81⅜	81
CORN.			
February	47¼	46⅞@47¼	46⅞
March	47¼	46⅞@47¼	46⅞
May	52	51⅜@52	51⅜
June	51⅝	51¼@51⅝	51¼
OATS.			
February	29	28¾@29	28¾
May	32⅜	31⅞@32⅜	31⅞

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	March.	May.
No. 2 spring	$76⅞	$77½	$83
No. 2 corn	35¾	35¾	40⅝
No. 2 oats	24⅝	24⅝	28½
Mess pork	13.17½	13.17½	13.37½
Lard	6.60	6.60	6.75

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 7.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 6.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 7.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 6.
Western.				
Chicago	18,460	20,154	15,110	12,718
Milwaukee	16,225	25,500	2,625	525
St. Louis	3,000	9,000	35,000	27,000
Toledo	10,594	12,705	5,100	3,507
Detroit	8,372	2,829	......	1,101
Kansas City	1,500	6,000	1,500	5,000
Minneapolis	106,590	208,370	25,650	64,980
Duluth	15,492	6,262	494	......
Peoria	......	2,500	1,000	6,000
Total	180,233	293,314	86,479	120,831
Eastern.				
New York	......	3,300	16,038	16,080
Philadelphia	7,673	10,575	6,286	2,808
Baltimore	3,125	1,380	......	8,000
Total	10,798	15,255	22,324	26,888
Grand total	191,031	408,569	108,803	147,719
Same days 1887	350,000	430,500	350,500	136,000

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Feb. 4, 1888.	Week ending Jan. 28, 1888.	Week ending Feb. 5, 1887.
Flour, brls	232,000	256,000	200,000
Wheat, qrs	136,000	232,000	288,000
Corn, qrs	36,000	67,000	149,000

Railroad freights were steady at 33½c to Boston, 27½c to New York, and 25½c to Philadelphia on grain, flour, and feed, with about 5c additional on provisions.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Outside buyers have been in attendance on this market, and a fair movement is reported, though the feeling is only steady. Car lots sold largely at $50.00@65.00 per ton, with quotations in a small way as follows: Fair to fine parlor hurl, 4@4½c; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3@3½c; choice green carpet brush hurl, 4@4½c: green self-working, fair to choice, 3½@4c; inside and covers, fine green, 4@4½c; long, stalky and undesirable, 2½@3c; brush corn, choice, short, and fine, 5½@6c; crooked, 1½@2½c. The receipts last week were 259,780 lbs; shipments, 183,107 lbs.

BUTTER—Was barely steady for creamery, with a good inquiry for choice rolls and dairies. The receipts last week were 1,260,195 lbs; shipments, 1,571,931 lbs. Quotations: Fancy Elgin creamery, 29@31c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 25@27c; fair to good do, 18@23c; low grades, 14@16c; fancy dairies, 23@25c; fair to good do, 17@22c; common and packing stock, 12½@13½c; roll butter, 17@18½c; grease, 7@8c.

CHEESE—A fair business was transacted in full creams. The stocks of Young Americas are not large, but as the demand is principally for other shapes there is no advance in prices. The receipts of cheese last week were 850,906 lbs, shipments 794,673 lbs. Quotations: Choice full cream cheddars, 10¾@11c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11¼@11½c; Young America, 12¼@13c; low grades, 6@9c; skims, choice, 6@7c; fancy 1-lb skims, 9@10c; hard skimmed, 2@4c; brick cheese, 13¼@14c.

EGGS—The demand was improved, and guaranteed fresh laid were quotable at 21@23c per doz. Ice-house lots sold at 17@19c.

GAME—Mallard ducks sold readily at established prices, while rabbits were plentiful and easy. Quotations: Mallard ducks, $4.00@4.50 per doz; teal do, $2.25@2.50; partridges, $4.00@4.50; plover, $1.25; jack-snipe, $1.25@1.50; rabbits, 50@70c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were firm all around, with a good demand for both apples and oranges, while cranberries ruled quiet. Quotations: Bright Florida and Mexican oranges, $4.00@4.50 per box; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.00 per do; bell and cherry cranberries, $9.00@9.25 per brl; bell and bugle do, $9.25@10.00; apples, $2.25@3.00 per do in car-loads for good to choice fruit.

HAY—No special improvement appeared, with upland prairie in large supply and dull. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.50@14.50; 3 cars No. 2 do at $12.25; 36 cars upland prairie at $8.00@12.50. Receipts, 788 tons; shipments, 195 tons.

HIDES—Large quantities are daily moving out at established quotations, which are as follows: Green hides, 5@5½c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 6½c; light do, 6¾c; partly cured, ½c less; green salted bull, 5c; green salted calf, 8@8½c; dry flint 10@12c; deacons, each, 25@35c; dry salted, 8@9c per lb. All branded hides are discounted 15 per cent from the price of No. 1. The receipts last week were 1,951,515 lbs, while shipments reached the large aggregate of 4,260,698 lbs.

OILS—There was less strength in burning oils, but a fair business was reported at about former prices, as follows: Quotations: Standard white, 110°, 8½c; prime white, 150°, 9½c; snow and water white, 150°, 10½c; headlight, 175°, 12c; gasoline, 74°, 10½c; benzine, 63°, 8½c; linseed, raw, 55c and boiled 58c; turpentine, 43c; extra lard oil, 63c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 32c; whale oil, 50c; and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 43c.

POTATOES—No marked change occurred and a fair business was done in track lots. Western grown were not so firm as New York or foreign. Quotations on track: Choice Burbank or white star, 80@87c per bu; beauty of Hebron, 85@90c; early rose, 87@95c; imported Scotch varieties, 88@95c. Small lots from store sell at an advance.

POULTRY—The inquiry from buyers for home and outside account was sufficient to take the light offerings at full prices. Hen turkeys brought 11c, while old gobblers were easy at 7½c. Quotations: Choice dressed hen turkeys, 10@11c per lb; common to good do, mixed, 7½@9c; dressed chickens, 8@9½c; dressed ducks, 10@11c; full-feathered live geese, $5.00@5.75 per doz.

VEGETABLES—New vegetables from the South, such as onions, radishes, cucumbers, and tomatoes, are slow, while old stock is firm at following quotations: Beets, $1.50 per brl; cabbage, $10.00@15.00 per 100; onions, $2.75@3.00 per brl; turnips, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabaga turnips, 28@30c per bu on track; carrots, $1.25 per brl; celery, home-grown, 50@60c per doz; Illinois sweet potatoes, $3.75@4.25 per brl.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.14.

WOOL—There was considerable inquiry from buyers, and the feeling was steadier, though prices remained unchanged. The receipts last week were 52,650 lbs; shipments, 284,496 lbs. Quotations: Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 25@30c per lb; medium tub, 33@35c; fine unwashed, 17@20c; medium unwashed, 24@26c; coarse unwashed, 24@25c; fine washed, 26@28c; medium washed, 30@31c; coarse washed, 29@30c; Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@18c; medium unwashed, 19@22c; coarse unwashed, 18@22c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 6	8,587	96	13,154	7,245
Tuesday, Feb. 7	5,000	100	13,500	6,000
Total	13,587	196	26,654	13,247
Same period last week	19,377	163	72,557	10,424
Shipments.				
Monday, Feb. 6	2,456	......	1,918	1,226
Tuesday, Feb. 7	2,500	......	7,000	1,400
Total	4,956	......	8,918	2,626
Same period last week	6,218	138	12,234	2,297

Today's receipts are estimated at 9,000 cattle, 19,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep, against 8,139 cattle, 28,864 hogs, and 2,666 sheep received Wednesday of last week.

Mixed and heavy hogs are 10@15c higher than one week ago, and 25@40c higher than one year ago. Hogs averaged 73 to the car yesterday, against 77 Monday of last week. Only 20,000 hogs were on sale Tuesday, against 57,000 fresh and "stale" offerings Tuesday of last week.

CATTLE—Receipts thus far this week exhibit about 6,000 decrease as compared with last week. Tuesday's arrivals were estimated at only 5,000, being 2,000 to 5,000 less than dealers expected. The market under the circumstances opened strong, with salesmen asking much higher prices. Buyers were out early, but they were not willing to pay the prices asked, as they were confident that the very small receipts were only temporary, a kind of accident as it were, and those whose orders were not important decided to hold off and see what another day or two would bring forth. Anything like a continued light or even moderate run would send prices up in a hurry, but a 5,000 run won't do it if receipts immediately strike the old 12,000 gait again. Yesterday prices were 10c higher for cattle and buyers wanted, but it was a dull, unsatisfactory trade on common cattle, with no better prices. Native butcher stock was scarce and sold 10@15c higher and stockers and feeders sold at former prices. Beef cattle averaging 950 to 1,540 lbs sold at $3.00@5.25. Shippers paid $3.80@5.25, principally $4.30@4.90. Dressed-beef men bought largely at $3.80@4.50. Most of the good native cows sold at $2.40@2.80. Some 1,145-lb cows and heifers sold at $3.65, but it took real choice lots to bring $3.00@3.20. Stockers and feeders sold at $2.45@3.60. Revised quotations are as follows:

Fancy, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs	$5.50@5.70
Good to choice, 1,250 to 1,500 lbs	4.70@5.35
Medium to good, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs	3.90@4.75
Common steers	2.95@3.50
Fancy native cows and heifers	3.00@3.30
Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.90@2.90
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.15@3.00
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	[illegible]@2.75
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,300 lbs	[illegible]@3.50
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	[illegible]@6.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@45.00

HOGS—The general hog market averaged about 10c higher. Some sales were made at only 5c advance, and quite a number of transactions were made to speculators at 15c advance. Speculators and shippers were the principal buyers at the opening, but some of the packers bought hogs as early as 8 o'clock. The quality was very fair. Several bunches of heavy sold at $5.80, and some 257-lb butchers' pigs sold at $5.70. The bulk of heavy sold at $5.45@5.65; mixed sold up to $5.55, with most of the 190 to 240-lb mixed at $5.30@5.50; light weights sold at $5.00@5.35, principally at $5.15@5.25; pigs sold at $4.70@5.00. Rough heavy sold at $5.10@5.30, and common mixed at $5.15@5.25. The market closed rather quiet. About 3,000 common hogs remained unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts were again quite heavy, and arrivals for the week thus far show 3,000 increase as compared with last week. Monday's market ruled weak, and common to good grades declined 10@15c. Tuesday the market again ruled weaker, and most all grades declined about 5c. Both local and outside buyers purchased quite freely, but offerings were excessive and some remained unsold. One lot of 182 lambs averaging 72 lbs sold at $6.25. Common to good lambs sold at $5.00@6.00. Western sheep averaging 107 to 119 lbs sold at $4.90@5.10. Natives sold at $3.00@5.20, principally at $4.30@4.90. Sheep and lambs mixed sold at $5.30@5.70.

OTHER MARKETS.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of live stock yesterday at the points named. The * indicates car-loads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Kansas City	3,451	6,632	819
New York	600	4,200	1,900
St. Louis	1,000	2,300	400
Omaha	1,800	....	....
East Liberty, Pa.	76	700	4,400
Shipments—			
Kansas City	62	....	27
St. Louis	....	700	900
East Liberty, Pa.	133	500	3,800

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 7.—HOGS—Receipts light; strong, 10c higher; heavy, $5.35@5.65; mixed, $5.25@5.50; light, $5.20@5.30.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7.—CATTLE—Opened strong, became weak, closing steady; good to choice corn-fed, $4.30@4.75; common to medium, $3.25@4.20; stockers, $1.80@2.50; feeding steers, $2.60@3.25; cows, $1.25@3.00.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat flat; demand poor; offers freely; winter, 6s 6d@6s 8d; spring, 6s 6d@6s 7d; club, 6s 7d@6s 8d. Corn dull; demand poor at 4s 10½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 68s 9d. Lard, 39s 9d. Long and short clears, 40s 3d; Cumberland, 39s. Long cut hams, 48s 6d.

CHEESE—58s 6d.

Weather cloudy; light rain.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand: prime mess, Eastern, 68s 9d, firm; do, Western, 63s 9d, steady. Lard is in poor demand; spot, February, March, and April, 39s 9d: firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 7d: do spring, 6s 6½d. Flour is in poor demand; 9s 3d: steady. Corn is in poor demand; spot, 4s 10½d, dull; February, 4s 10d, dull; March and April, 4s 9¾d, dull.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export; and 7,400 bales American.

TALLOW—Fine American, 27s per cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—CALCUTTA LINSEED—39s 3d per qr.

REFINED PETROLEUM—6 13-16@7 1-16d per gallon.

TURPENTINE SPIRITS—28s 3d per cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 7—PETROLEUM—19f paid, 19¼f sellers.

New York, Feb. 7.—[Special.]—Business was everywhere moderate today, the bulls receiving a setback by the peaceful speech of Bismarck and the smaller prospect of war and war prices as a result. At the Produce Exchange the feeling was easy, particularly in wheat.

COTTON—The large port receipts and lower Liverpool influenced the option market unfavorably, and prices receded some 4@6 points, the close being an easy one. Trading has been moderate. Spots reduced 1-16c all around.

WHEAT—Fairly active and lower. The market opened lower and weak, ruled irregular and weak, and finally closed heavy at a trifle above the lowest prices of the day. Cash wheat was quiet. Sales: Ungraded spring on private terms; ungraded red, 90@91¾c; No. 2 red, 88¾@88¾c in store and elevator, 90@90¾c afloat, 88¾@89c free on board. February closing at 88⅝c; March, 89⅝c; April, 90⅝c; May, 91⅝c; June, 91⅞c; July, 92⅛c; August, 92½c; September, 93¼c; October, 92c; November, 93⅛c; December, 94⅜c.

CORN—Easier and active. Sales: Ungraded mixed and white at 59@64½c; steamer, 58½@58⅝c elevator, 59⅝c delivered; No. 2, 59½c elevator, 60@61c delivered; February closed at 59⅝c, March 59⅝c, April 59⅝c, May 59¾c, June 59⅝c, July 60¼c, August 61c, September 61¾c.

OATS—Easier. Sales: No. 1 white at 42½c; No. 2 do at 40@42c; No. 3 do 39@39½c; No. 1 mixed 40c; No. 2 do 38¾@40c; No. 3 do 38c; rejected 37c, No. 2 Chicago 40½c; mixed on track, 40@41c; white on track, 41@47c; No. 2 mixed, February, closed at 38¾c, March 38¾c, May 38¾c; No. 2 white, February, 40½c; March, 40¾c; May, 41½c.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; sales of mess on private terms. Bacon unchanged and nominal. Cut meats quiet and steady; sales of pickled bellies at 7½c. Lard quiet; refined Continent quoted at $8.70 and South American at $8.75; Western, $8.05@8.07½.

BUTTER—Plenty, but demand only moderate, and prices rather in favor of buyers. We quote: Creamery—Eastern, 24@28c; Western, 28@33c; Elgin, 33c; imitation, 24@26c. Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs, 25@28c; do Welsh tubs, 22@25c; do dairies entire, 21@23c; Western dairy, 19@21c. Factory—Fresh, 21@23½c.

CHEESE—Fair home demand and some export trade, but no special feature to the market. Factory—New York cheddar, 11¾@12¾c; Western, flats, 11½@11¾c. Creamery—New York, part skims, 8@9¾c; Pennsylvania, part skims, 1@2c; full skims, 3@6c.

SUGAR—The market for raws was without evidences of activity; the only sale reported consisted of about 1,600 bags (two lots) San Domingo centrifugal at 33 1-16c, basis 85° test, in bond for Halifax. Refined grades easier and without special movement, standing as follows: Cut loaf, 8c; crushed, 8c; cubes, 7¼c; powdered, 7¼c; granulated, 6¾@7c; mold A, 7¼c; confectioners' A, 6¾c; coffee off A, 6¾@6 1-16c; white, extra C, 6c; extra C, 5¾@5¾c; C, 5¾@5¾c; yellow, 5¼@5½c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—The general market has ruled quiet; berth rates remain uncertain. Berth engagements: To Bremen, per steamer Elbe, grain 50 pfennigs, lard 75@115 do, flour 20c; to London, steam, grain 2¼d; to Antwerp, grain, private terms; to Copenhagen, grain, private terms.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—FLOUR—Receipts, 19,636 pkgs; exports, 7,083 brls, 20,581 sacks. Steadily held; trading moderately active; sales, 21,500 brls. Superfine, $2.40@3.30; common to good extra Western and State, $2.90@3.35; good to choice do, $3.50@5.00; common to choice white wheat Western extra, $4.40@4.60; fancy do, $4.65@5.00; patent Minnesota, extra good to prime, $4.40@4.65; choice to fancy do, $4.70@5.00.

EGGS—Firm, fair inquiry; Western, 21c. Receipts, 1,377 pkgs.

PETROLEUM—Opened firm at 89¾c, and after the first sales became strong and advanced to 90⅝c. A reaction of ¼c then occurred, after which the market became dull and featureless and remained so until the close, which was steady at 90c. Sales, 1,150,000 brls.

DRY GOODS—There was a very large business completed through deliveries on orders for all descriptions of cotton goods, but demand in proportion to stocks, which continue wholly nominal. For heavy woolens there was more doing through orders.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Steady; Western fresh creamery at 31@33c per lb; extra firsts at 26@29c; firsts at 22@25c; imitation creamery, 23½@24c; Western choice factory, 22@24c; fair to good, 17@21c; New York creamery, 27@28c; and extra firsts, 23@25c; Vermont extra creamery, 30@31c; extra first, 27@29c; and good to choice dairy, 22@24c; Eastern creamery, 28@30c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Choice Northern, 12¾@13c per lb; Western, 12@12½c; and Northern sage, 13@14c.

EGGS—Eastern, 24@25c per doz; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 24@25c; choice Canada, 21@23c; Western, 21@22c.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat was dull and weak today, closing at the lowest point; cash wheat closed at 75¼; February, 75½c; May, 80c sellers; June, 81¼c; July, 82½c, nominal; cars on track, 11; receipts, 15,492 bu; shipments, 494 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 7.—[Special.]—CORN—Weak and lower and in active demand at the decline; No. 3 yellow sold at 54½c and No. 3 corn 54c; No. 2 corn quoted 54¾c and No. 2 yellow at 55c.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7.—FLOUR—Dull and easy.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady, but soon broke off with very slight reaction during the session, closing ⅜c below yesterday; other markets and peace in Europe are assigned as the cause: heavy selling for long accounts: No. 2 red, cash, 80¾@81c; March, 80¾c; May 82¼@82⅝c, closing at 82¼c; July, 79¼@79⅝c, closing at 79⅝c; August 79¾@79⅝c, closing at 79⅝c; December 84@84⅜c, closing at 84c. Corn ⅜c lower: heavy selling for long accounts: cash, 45½@46c; February, 45¾c; March, 46c asked; May 47@47¼c, closing at 47⅛c. Oats lower: cash, 29⅜@29⅝c; May, 29⅝c. Rye—62c asked. Barley firm; 80@95c.

LEAD—$4.67.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 139,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat easier; February 80¼c bid; March, 80¼c bid; May, 82¼c; July, 79¼c bid. Corn weak; February, 45¼c bid; March, 45½c bid; May, 47c. Oats easier; May, 29⅝c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 7.—WHEAT—There was a fair amount of wheat offered, but buyers showed less activity than yesterday. Sellers were holding fast at previous prices, but soon dropped their figures. Closing: In store—No. 1 hard, cash, 76¼c; March, 77¼c; May, 79¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 75¼c; March, 75⅝c; May, 78c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 72¼c; March, 72⅜c; May, 75c; on track—No. 1 hard, 77⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 74c; No. 2 Northern, 74c.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

Toledo, O., Feb. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat lower but active; cash, 84¼@85¼c; May, 87⅝c; June, 87¾c; July, 85¾c; August, 84¾c bid. Corn lower and quiet; cash, 50c; May, 53¾c. Oats lower; cash, 33c; nominal; May, 34¾c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull but firm; cash and February, $4.05; March, $4.07½; April, $4.10.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat active and lower; cash, 84¾@85¼c; May, 87¾c; July, 85¾c. Corn active and easier; cash, 50¼c; May, 53⅞c. Oats quiet; May, 34½c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active and firm; cash, $4.07½; April, $4.10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 266 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; clover-seed, 340 bags.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and dull; No. 2 winter red spot, 88¾@88⅞c; February, 88⅞@88⅞c; March, 88⅞@89⅛c; May, 91⅝@91¾c. Corn—Western lower and more active; mixed spot, 57½@57½c; February, 56¾@57c; March, 57¾c asked; May, 58¾@58⅞c. Oats—Lower and quiet; Western white, 41@43c; do mixed, 38@40c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,407 brls; wheat, 3,100 bu; corn, 13,300 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 766 brls.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 7.—FLOUR—Weak.

GRAIN—Wheat depressed; cash, 76¾c; May, 79⅝c. Corn lower; No. 3, 46½c. Oats weaker; No. 2 white, 33¾c. Rye steadier; No. 1, 60½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 75c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 7.—OATS—Dull; sales rejected white, 39c; No. 3 white, 40½c; No. 2 white, 41½@41¾c; No. 2 white, February, 41¼@41½c; March, 41⅝@41¾c; April, 41⅝@42c; May, 42¼@42⅝c. Receipts—Oats, 2,000 bu. Shipments—Oats, 7,000 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 7.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 soft, cash, 78½c; May, 80c bid, 81c asked. Corn weak; No. 2, cash, 42c bid, 43c asked; March, 43c bid, 44c asked; May sales at 45⅝@46c. Oats—No. 2, cash, 29½c asked.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 7.—WHISKY—Firm; sales 1,196 brls finished goods on basis of $1.09.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 7.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 37½c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

The Sergeant-at-Arms When Appointed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I wish to secure a position as usher at the Republican National Convention. To whom shall I apply?
F. C. W.

Write to the Adjutant-General of Minnesota.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly tell me through your paper if any of the Minnesota regiments were in the battles of Gettysburg and Bull Run, and if so which ones and who were the officers, and oblige
MARIAN KENT.

A Believer in Tariff Reform.

SHELBY, Neb., Feb. 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Permit me to congratulate THE TRIBUNE on its tariff-reform ideas, so ably discussed in its columns. If the Republican party goes before the people on a war-tariff platform there will be more "doubtful" States than New York.
J. A. INKS, M. D.

No.

HENRY, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In Saturday's issue under the head of "Petroleum for Fuel" you say the fire is fed from jets the same as gas. Please inform your readers whether an attachment or burner is in use that can be fitted to cook and heating stoves for residences? If so, where they can be had?
A. M. POOL.

Trade Dollars.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Were the trade dollars a legal tender to any amount, and if not why were they redeemed by the Government for legal tender money? Please answer.
JACOB GREMLI JR.

[The trade dollars were coined solely for the Chinese trade. When they had proved a failure, they were called in.]

No Charges Against Mr. Dinsdale.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In connection with Puget Sound Coöperative Colony, I wish to correct an error which appeared in this morning's issue. You state that a committee was appointed to investigate charges against President Smith and Agent Dinsdale. I beg to say, most emphatically, there are no charges against me as General Managing Agent of Puget Sound Coöperative Colony, and hope you will do me the justice to correct the mistake.
J. W. DINSDALE.

The Majority of You Appears to Be Irish.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you be kind enough to solve the following question: My father was born in Scotland of Irish parents; the writer was also born in Scotland; my mother's name was Bruce, a descendant of Robert, the Bruce. Now, sir, what nationality am I? I made an application for membership in what is known here as the "St. Andrew's Society" and was told quietly by one of the executive of the society that "Nae Irish need apply."
JEREMIAH MOLONEY.

A Difference in Per Cent.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please state the difference in per cent between 62½ per cent and 60 and 5 per cent. For instance, A buys a suit of clothes at $15, 62½ per cent, and B buys the same suit at $15, 60 and 5 per cent. What is the difference in per cent between the cost of these two suits.
C. S. M.

[At 62½ per cent off $15 the suit of clothes would cost $5.62½. At 60 per cent off, and 5 per cent off the remainder the cost would be $5.70. The difference of 7½ cents is the half of 1 per cent on the nominal price of the suit, and 1⅓ per cent of $5.62½.]

Robbed by the Tariff.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Workingmen of intelligence in these great factories like your paper on tariff reform. Give us low duties on wearing apparel. A workman sent to Wales for underwear. The following is a copy of the bill:

Freight and charges to Springfield	$2.87
Duty on wearing apparel	7.30
Custom-house fees	20
Cartage (on a ten-pound package)	50
Public store storage	21
Custom-house brokerage	1.50
Total	$12.58

The man could not pay the bill. A protectionist saw the items and cried out, "Robbery."
E. E. HENRY.

What Are Greenbacks?

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly answer the following questions to settle a dispute: What is meant by the term "greenbacks?" Are not all Treasury notes (except gold and silver certificates) "greenbacks?" Does the term apply only to some special issue by the Government, and if so what?
A SUBSCRIBER.

[Greenbacks are legal-tender notes. No other Treasury notes are now circulating to any considerable extent, the fractional currency and the old demand notes being in process of retirement, and the gold and silver certificates not being notes proper but merely receipts for gold and silver on deposit.]

Not The Man Who Was Interviewed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention has been called to a paragraph in your last Sunday's paper on the subject of teaching German in the primary schools in which I, as Treasurer of the Unione e Fratellanza, stated to your reporter that I deplored "that German had ever been introduced into the curriculum of the primary schools"; that "my daughter took it as an optional for a few years"; that "it isn't doing her any good, and her English education is far from being as complete as it might have been under other circumstances." Now, in regard to the above, I have only in justice to myself to say that no daughter of mine ever took German lessons; that I never had a daughter; that in fact I am not married; and that I never had a conversation with your reporter on this subject at all. By inserting the above correction you will oblige,
JOHN CELLA,
Treasurer of the Unione e Fratellanza.

Wages of Section Hands.

LA CROSSE DIVISION ON THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Can you not give a little attention to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company? We section hands get only $1.10 a day during the winter, and have to be out in the storm and cold all day. Paying for house rent, fuel, and a little extra for warm clothing leaves us in debt when the month's pay comes around, which must be made up when summer comes and we get $1.25 per day. Now, the company gets a fair rate on its hauling, and makes a fair amount over expenses every month, and it seems it ought to pay the section hands who have to keep the road-bed in order fair living wages. The Chicago & Northwestern pays $1.25 in winter, which leaves the men free from debt in the spring, and the monthly earnings seem to be as good as the Milwaukee & St. Paul's. You seem to take an interest in the workingmen, and perhaps bringing up the matter in your paper would do hundreds of employés good. Of course we can leave the road when we like, but $1.10 is better than nothing.
SECTION HAND.

The Farmer and the Tariff.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you please answer the following questions, and oblige:

1. Is it not true that if it was not for the tariff of 20 cents a bushel on foreign-grown wheat the eight or ten millions of export wheat raised in Manitoba would find a market in Minneapolis, Duluth, and Chicago in competition with the wheat grown in the Northwestern States, and depress the price in proportion to the quantity offered for sale? [Not for home consumption, because the Minnesota farmers can raise wheat as cheaply as the Canadian farmers. Manitoba wheat would come in for export only. So far as the price of American wheat abroad is concerned it makes no difference whether the Manitoba supply is exported by way of Duluth or via the Canadian Pacific Railroad and Montreal. The foreign price, or the price at which the surplus is sold abroad, fixes the home price.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

2. Is it not true that the American farmer sells his export wheat in the dearest market in the world? [Yes, mainly in free-trade England, which, if it pursued the policy of the United States, would almost ruin American farmers.]

3. Is it not true that the price of American wheat in the English market is fixed by the amount of the surplus crop for export raised in America? [No; the price is also dependent on Russian and Indian supplies.]

4. Is it not true that farm machinery is 50 per cent cheaper than it was fifteen years ago [not in consequence of high protection, but because patents have expired], and the cost of farm labor has been reduced to the same extent in the same time by improved machinery; and are not these results due to the encouragement and protection of American manufactures? [Stuff. The results are due to American inventive skill.] I have always been a protectionist, and have believed that all industries in America, including agriculture, have been benefited, and are still being benefited, by that policy. The recent discussions in THE TRIBUNE uphold the theory that the farmer is not benefited by the tariff—that, in fact, he is injured by it. [So he is; robbed by it.] If I am wrong in the belief that the farmer is benefited in the manner indicated by the inquiries I would like to be set right. Very respectfully,
J. M. ADAIR.

The Natural Gas Wells of Indiana.

MARION, Ind., Feb. 5.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed an interview with Mr. Gibbs published in your issue of Saturday last headed: "Francisville Natural Gas." I simply wish to correct some statements made by Mr. Gibbs as to the pressure of the best natural gas wells in Indiana. In the first place, Muncie is beyond question very near the edge of the gas belt, as her wells are the smallest in this State now being utilized, averaging only a little over 1,000,000 feet per day, while the rock or shut-in pressure is not over 300 pounds, which any gas well of one-quarter the size will show if allowed sufficient time to accumulate a head. The proper way to test the power of a gas well is to open the valve wide, allowing the entire volume of gas to escape as fast as possible, then tap a small hole in the side of the casing, say two feet below the opening where the gas is pouring out, then attach a small piece of pipe in this little hole and attach the gage to this small pipe, then what is shown by the gage in this position will give the exact open pressure. The large and best wells in Pennsylvania will show about forty pounds open pressure or from 600 to 800 pounds rock or shut-in pressure. While our wells in Grant County, Indiana, (which are the best and largest in this State), show a rock or shut-in pressure of 340 pounds instantly, the open pressure is not over six pounds. Marion is nearly the centre of Indiana's strongest natural-gas territory and can show more gas in one well than Muncie possibly can in all her wells together, and yet in the face of such facts outside papers are constantly referring to Muncie as the great and only natural-gas town in Indiana. In justice to your readers I think this matter should be placed in its true ligth.
C. L. GANO JR.

Effects of Reciprocity.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., Feb. 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you answer the following, taken from an editorial in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, reviewing the recent speech of Senator Kenna:

"As a matter of cold, exact fact upon those materials—whether timber, iron, steel, rods, bars, spikes, nails, bolts, hemp, or manila—not a cent of duty is imposed. Our laws simply refuse to admit to American registry vessels built in foreign ship-yards, but they offer no objections to the free importation of the materials used in the building of them in this country. The tariff has so raised the standard of wages and personal comforts in the United States that Americans will not and should not work for the wages given in England, France, and Germany. Consequently ships cannot be built as cheaply here or manned as cheaply when built as they are built and manned abroad."
W. G. JOHNSON.

REPLY.

[We will answer this question by reference to the following:

There is one country with which we have relations of low tariff. That country is the Sandwich Islands. Eight years of the treaty in operation, and the result is a sale of $4,000,000 worth of manufactured goods every year to the 70,000 people of the Sandwich Islands. The total of our trade has grown from $1,000,000 to nearly $13,000,000. *And whereas before the treaty went into operation all of the products between those islands and the United States were carried in British bottoms and under the British flag, we find now that 95 per cent of them are carried in American bottoms and under the American flag, and 95 per cent of the sailors are American sailors. The shipbuilders on the Pacific coast have been saved from bankruptcy by this little piece of tariff reduction.*

We have been over this shipbuilding question so often that it would be wearisome to repeat the argument now. Suffice it to say that we cannot engage in the foreign carrying trade to advantage so long as we shut out the products of foreign countries by an artificial Chinese tariff wall. We cannot sell where we do not buy, and we cannot carry if we neither sell nor buy.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton, (London, Havre), Bremen.
S. S. Elbe, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 2:30 p. m.
S. S. Lahn, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 7:30 a. m.
S. S. Werra, Saturday, Feb. 18, 9:30 a. m.
S. S. Ems, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1 p. m.
S. S. Eider, Saturday, Feb. 25, 3 p. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 7 a. m.
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ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday Excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Alton.

West Side Union Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts., and Twenty-third-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N.M.,	§ 6.00 pm	§ 8.00 am
Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12.05 pm	§ 1.30 pm
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex.	§11.20 pm	§ 7.15 am
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New	§ 9.00 am	* 7.30 pm
Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9.00 pm	§ 7.30 am
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11.20 pm	§ 7.15 am
Joliet, Dwight & Streater accom'n.	* 5.00 pm	* 9.45 am

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway. (Minnesota & Northwestern.)

The popular short line between Chicago and St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, and Des Moines. The only line in the West running Mann boudoir cars. Palace-chair cars on day trains. Palace sleeping-cars, combination buffet, and smoking-cars on night trains. Depot, Fifth-av. and Polk-st. City ticket offices, No. 129 Randolph-st. (Sherman House Block), Grand Pacific, Palmer House, Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis Day Ex.	†7.30 am	†10.00 pm
Waterloo and Des Moines Day Ex.	†7.30 am	†10.00 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Des Moines Night Express	*7.30 pm	9.30 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	†7.30 am	9.30 am
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	*5.15 pm	10.20 am

Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8.30 pm	§ 7.20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass.	* 2.50 pm	* 3.00 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8.40 am	* 8.00 pm
Gilman Passenger	* 4.30 pm	* 9.05 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10.00 pm	c6.35 am

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Tremont Hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9.10 am	§ 6.50 pm
Do Night Express	§ 8.00 pm	§ 6.50 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8.00 am	* 5.25 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8.00 pm	§ 7.05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 4.15 pm	§10.50 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 4.15 pm	§ 7.05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5.15 pm	* 8.15 am

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm
Waukesha Short Line	b 5.00 pm	10.45 am
Waukesha Short Line	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Waukesha Short Line	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 3.00 pm	1.30 pm
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Ashland, Lake Superior	a10.30 pm	7.30 am
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8.30 am	7.10 pm

aDaily. bExcept Sunday.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

CHICAGO NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	§12.00 m	§ 3.15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 7.30 pm / §10.30 pm	§ 8.00 am / § 6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, & Marshalltown	* 8.30 am / §12.00 m / § 7.30 pm / §10.30 pm	* 6.10 pm / § 3.15 pm / § 8.00 am / § 6.50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 7.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5.00 pm / §10.35 pm	§ 9.30 am / § 7.00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9.00 am / * 9.00 pm	§ 6.50 pm / § 6.25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8.00 am / X8.30 am / *11.30 am / § 3.00 pm / * 5.00 pm / § 7.00 pm / § 9.05 pm	* 4.00 pm / X1.45 pm / * 1.50 pm / *10.30 am / § 9.30 pm / § 6.30 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am / *11.30 am	*10.30 pm / * 1.50 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	* 3.00 pm / *11.30 am	* 7.00 pm / * 1.50 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 9.05 pm	§ 6.30 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9.05 pm	§ 7.00 pm
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am	§ 6.30 am
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, Wakefield and Wausau	* 3.00 pm / § 9.05 pm	* 1.50 pm / § 6.30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§ 9.05 pm	§ 6.50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am / * 4.45 pm	* 4.20 pm / *10.45 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10.15 am / * 4.15 pm / *11.30 pm	* 2.40 pm / *10.30 am / *11.25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 6.30 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9.00 am	§ 6.50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Burlington Route C. B. & Q. R. R. For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

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	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator & La Crosse	* 8.45 am	* 6.50 pm
Rockford and Sioux City	†11.00 am	* 2.50 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	†12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	†12.01 pm	† 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	* 3.40 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4.50 pm	* 8.00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.55 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4.55 pm	*10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, & Denver	* 5.35 pm	* 7.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Topeka	* 5.35 pm	* 9.45 am
Mendota and Galesburg	* 9.45 pm	* 2.30 pm
Sioux City	‡10.00 pm	‡ 8.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.20 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday. §Daily except Monday. The 11.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 9.00 am	† 1.25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.45 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex.	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Peoria Express	†12.05 pm	† 2.45 pm
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex.	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5.05 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Limited Express	* 7.30 pm	* 8.00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	* 6.50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶ 6.25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10.30 pm	o6.50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11.00 pm	¶ 6.25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex.	‡10.30 pm	¶ 6.50 am

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8.00 am / † 7.30 pm / ‡10.30 pm	*10.30 pm / † 3.30 pm / † 7.00 pm
Milwaukee, Madison, and West	†11.30 am / *10.30 pm	† 7.00 pm / * 7.00 am
Milwaukee and Madison	† 3.00 pm	† 1.15 pm
Milwaukee	† 5.00 pm	*10.30 am / * 4.00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota	*11.30 am / †10.40 pm	* 2.30 pm / † 6.50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco Fast Express	† 7.30 pm	§ 8.00 am
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	†10.40 pm	† 6.50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10.40 pm	† 6.50 am

For time to other points apply at ticket offices.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner of Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8.25 am	* 4.50 pm
St. Louis Express	§ 9.00 pm	§ 7.25 am
Kansas City Cannon-Ball Train	§ 1.00 pm	§ 2.20 pm
Essex Accommodation	* 4.30 pm	* 8.50 am

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

Passengers for St. Louis, Springfield, Jacksonville, Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, Kansas City, the South, and West go via this route.

Chicago, Santa Fe & California Ry.

(Leased to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.) Passenger trains run to and from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts., as follows:

Leave Chicago	* 8.20 am	† 5.25 pm
Arrive Joliet	10.22 am	7.27 pm
Arrive Streator	12.15 pm	9.30 pm
Arrive Galesburg	4.03 pm	
Arrive Pekin	5.05 pm	
Arrive Fort Madison	6.25 pm	

Trains arrive from Fort Madison 5.40 p. m. daily, from Streator 10.45 a. m., except Sunday.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River, and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: *Chicago*—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. *New York*—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. *Boston*—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Mail Line) Nos. 4 & 11	† 6.50 am	† 6.40 pm
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9.00 am	* 6.40 pm
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3.10 pm	* 9.30 pm
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos 10 & 13	† 4.40 pm	†10.20 am
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8.15 pm	* 7.45 am
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9.10 pm	* 7.00 am
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9.00 am	† 5.40 pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3.55 pm	† 6.40 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per.	* 9.10 pm	* 7.45 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7.25 am	* 6.40 pm
New York & Boston Special Ex	* 8.50 am	* 5.45 pm
Limited New York & Boston	§ 5.30 pm	§ 9.00 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 8.00 pm	§ 8.00 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11.30 pm	* 6.40 am
Goshen & Old Road Accom'da'n	* 4.05 pm	*10.00 am
New York & Boston Fast Ex.		§ 9.30 pm

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

Pennsylvania Lines.

C., St. L. & P. R. R.—P., Ft. W. & C.

Ticket Offices at Union Passenger Station, cor. Canal and Madison-sts., at 65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and at the Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.35 pm
Night Express (daily)	8.30 pm	6.55 am
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express (except Sundays)	8.30 am	6.45 pm
Fast Line (daily)	3.15 pm	9.30 pm
Limited Express (daily)	5.00 pm	9.40 am
Eastern Express (daily)	11.30 pm	7.00 am

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston Express	† 7.45 pm	† 9.00 am
New York Limited	* 3.10 pm	* 9.20 pm
Local Express	† 7.45 am	† 9.00 pm
Philadelphia Express	* 3.10 pm	* 9.00 am
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 7.45 am	* 6.10 pm
Kouts Accommodation	* 6.10 am	*11.40 am
Hammond Accommodation	* 4.20 pm	* 7.05 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3.10 pm	10.30 pm

†Daily. *Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8.10 am	4.30 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5.45 pm	* 6.55 am
Wash'gton, Balt. & Phil'a Limited	* 3.20 pm	*11.10 am
Wheeling Express	* 5.45 pm	* 6.55 am
Baltimore & Philadelp'a Express	*10.20 pm	* 5.30 am

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 10:20 p. m. train has through sleepers to Columbus via Fostoria.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket Offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9.05 am	*12.40 pm
Limited & Day Express	§ 3.25 pm	§ 8.25 am
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 9.45 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5.35 pm	* 8.35 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12.00 m / * 5.30 pm / * 6.25 pm	* 6.40 am / * 7.35 am / 10.00 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1.15 pm	6.10 pm
Detroit Express	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.10 am

§Daily. *Excep Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 103 and 232 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

Trains—	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3.00 pm	10.15 am
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9.05 pm	7.1 am

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 19 Clark-st., Chicago.